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A
M A N U A L
OF THE
HISTORY
OF
GREEK AND ROMAN
LITERATURE.

BY
AUG. MATTHIÆ,
AUTHOR OF A GREEK GRAMMAR, AND OTHER WORKS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE THIRD AND LAST EDITION.

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER:
J. G. F. AND J. RIVINGTON, LONDON.
1841.

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

Few persons can have prosecuted their classical studies to any considerable extent, or with ordinary ardour of research, without having experienced the want of some such a manual of reference as that which the present volume affords; and few can be unacquainted with the fact, that the native resources of our Literature are wholly inadequate to supply the deficiency.

While the labours of *Mohnike*, *Passow*, *Bernhardy*, *Petersen*, *Wolf* (*F. A.*), *Schaaf*, and others, present an ample range for selection to those who have mastered the difficult language in which they are sealed up, the majority of students in this country have hitherto been left to glean at best but a fragmentary knowledge of the

literary history of Greece and Rome, from scattered sources or voluminous and expensive works. Hence in introducing to the English student the "*Grundriss der Geschichte der Gr. u. Röm. Literatur*," by Aug. Matthiæ, the Translator deems it unnecessary to re-echo the apology, with which its learned author has thought fit to preface his volume, since the charge of officiousness or presumption, so far as relates to the utility of the undertaking, and the exigency which gave rise to it, is the very last which a well-informed reader will be disposed to prefer against him.

The author has himself defended at considerable length, both in his Preface, and subsequently in a posthumous work^a, the principles of arrangement on which he has constructed his *Grundriss*. The Translator professes himself responsible for nothing more than a faithful version of the original, and has not presumed, except in a very few instances, to add to, or animadvert upon, the materials which it presented to him. He had indeed originally designed to incorporate in the text, or subjoin in

^a Encyklopädie u. Methodologie der Philologie, p. 75-9. See also his Verm. Schr. p. 200, sqq.

the form of notes, a rather copious supplement of observations, references, and bibliographical notices, which he thought likely to interest the younger student, to stimulate research, and direct attention to other works of established reputation, in which the same subjects might be found more elaborately treated ; and of thus, if the expression may be hazarded, naturalizing his labours, and accommodating them more directly to the course and standard of scholarship prevailing in our English Schools and Universities. Upon subsequent reflection, however, he was induced to think, that such an attempt to improve upon a work, which so manifestly embodies the carefully digested results of extensive reading and judicious selection, might savour of conceit, and, by unreasonably increasing the price and bulk of the volume, tend rather to mar than give completeness to the design of its Author.

A few supplemental remarks, [distinguishable by brackets,] and a few undistinguished notices of editions, admitted partly from inadvertence, partly from indecision, and partly from the inconvenience of suppressing them while the

MSS. were in the printer's hands, have nevertheless found their way into the body of the work;—and hence a few more have been appended to it, some from the interest of the subject to which they relate, and others from their embracing the author's posterior researches, or materials which, as in the case of the first and third vols. of Clinton, were not accessible to him. These accidental incrustations and excrescences, the growth of circumstances which did not admit of elaborate research, (*valeant quantum valeant*,) the reader is requested to accept not as fair matter for criticism, or as an integral portion of the work, but as a gratuitous and supererogatory addition, which, like the gold that embossed the statue of the patron goddess of letters, (Thucyd. ii. 13.) he is at liberty to treat, at his discretion, as *περιαιρετὸν ἅπαν*.

In its present shape and compass, the Manual will be found, it is presumed, sufficiently circumstantial in its details to satisfy the requirements of the younger student, while, as a repertory of literary criticism, it can hardly fail to commend itself to those of riper attainments by

the authoritative value of its contents, its compendiousness, its perspicuous arrangement, and its commodious form.

Considerable labour has been expended in adjusting the references which occur to Müller, Boeckh, Wachsmuth, &c. to the English translations of those works, and in substituting references to the English Edition of Clinton, in place of the Latin version by Kruger.

Should it be objected, that the convenience of the reader would have been better consulted, if the text had been disencumbered of its crowded references, and if these and other parenthetical citations and remarks had been thrown into the form of notes; the Translator will only repeat his profession of scrupulous adherence to the plan, and deference to the judgment, of his author; while as an apology for the elliptic brevity and abruptness which characterize those portions of the work which are designed for occasional reference rather than for continuous perusal, and as a general introduction to the entire volume, though from the length of his preface he may seem to have disregarded the hint which they convey, it may suffice to add the words

of one who wrote in an age less prolific, and consequently, it might be imagined, more tolerant of authors and their productions ;—

Καιρὸν εἰ φθέγγαιο, πολλῶν

Πείρατα συντανύσαις

Ἐν βραχεῖ, μείων ἔπεται

Μῶμος ἀνθρώπων.

Pind. Pyth. i. 57.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

IN contributing an addition to the numerous Manuals of Greek and Roman Literature which have already appeared, I have been principally influenced by the consideration, that I knew of none which, while it observed the due medium of specification in its details, was sufficiently moderate in price to be generally admissible into schools. I was desirous of putting into the hands of young scholars, not a bare catalogue of Greek and Latin Authors, but an *outline of the History* of Literature. In communicating historical instruction, however, no surer foundation can be laid, nor one better calculated to promote perspicuity and assist the memory, than a tabular enumeration of events, in the present instance of authors, arranged in chronological order, yet in such a manner, that the

whole may be distributed into certain epochs or periods of time, in each of which, as compared with that which preceded it, Literature exhibits a defined and distinctive character. Under the heads of the several authors, can only be stated the principal circumstances of their lives, the time when they lived, (which, if the precise year of their birth and death be unknown, will readily appear from their position in the catalogue,) and the incidents which exerted any remarkable influence on their character as authors, together with the names and subjects of their works; every thing else, such as detailed particulars of their lives, sketches and critical surveys of their merits and character as authors, is reserved for oral communication.

On the other hand, an accurate notice of the best editions of each author, (not merely of the most recent, as in Schaaff's Encyclopædia, or of those which essentially differ from each other, as in *Harles brevior notitia litter. Gr.*) is indispensably requisite, were it only as a measure of security against the errors which so frequently occur in the transcription of names. The classification of authors in each period, according to their respective works, may be proposed as an

exercise to the pupils themselves, in order that an opportunity may be afforded them of working up the materials presented to them in a different shape, of impressing them more deeply on their memory, and of forming their judgment.

Such are the principles on which I have constructed the present Manual, which, during a course of several years, I have uniformly employed as a text book in the education of the upper classes of our Gymnasium. What assistance I have derived from the labours of others in the preliminary dissertations prefixed to the several periods, will sufficiently appear from the work itself. Those teachers who may be inclined to adopt this outline as the basis of their lectures, will experience little difficulty in supplying more detailed notices of the several authors from the Manuals of Harles and Mohnigke; for the convenience of those who possess or have access to the last edition of *Fabricii Bibl. Gr.* I have pointed out the volume and the page of this work in which the several articles occur; in the *Bibl. Lat.* of the same scholar there will be no difficulty in finding them from the index.

In the second Edition my principal aim has been to exhibit an historical sketch of the progress of Greek and Roman Literature, to trace it from its earliest origin through all the successive stages of its developement to the period of its highest cultivation, and from that again to the extreme stage of its decline, keeping constantly in view the influence which political relations in general, and the different branches of Literature in particular, have reciprocally exercised upon each other. In the execution of this design it is not enough to know under what varieties of form and with what success the language has been cultivated in a nation, what authors have attained a standard rank in each, and what may be assigned to a secondary and inferior class ; it is necessary also to shew in what manner, and under what circumstances, whether operating from within or from without, these different varieties arose at different periods, whence it came to pass that at different times first one and then another and then several were in the ascendant, by what reciprocity of influence the different branches of Literature were determined and modified, or what peculiarities of structure they severally derived

from the most eminent authors, just as in the political history of a nation it is not enough to know what events and forms of government have at any time occurred, but it will be requisite also to shew how these events and forms of government evolved themselves out of the existing state of the nation, or the views and characters of its leading men. It is true, indeed, that in tracing the history of Literature, the causes of the different phenomena and their influence are not so obvious as they are usually found to be in political history: it often happens that they can only be discovered by conjectures after a close and long-continued observation of contemporary phenomena, or of those immediately consequent one on another; but it is also true that these conjectures for the most part reach a high, very often the highest, degree of probability, and in determining the characteristics of individual authors, we have accordingly made very successful attempts of this kind. But such a proper historical representation of the progress of Literature has a better claim in my estimation to the merit of a philosophical history of Literature than the scientific method, as it is termed, which is so much ex-

tollèd and recommended as the only right one, a method which out of partiality for a logical arrangement classifies the authors according to the varieties of form which their language assumed, and which, without any regard to their historical connexion one with another, or to the predominance of different varieties at different times, represents Literature not in its living organization, but as a determinate whole, and not only mutilates it as a whole, but severs individual authors who have cultivated its different varieties from each other ; just as in some manuals of Universal History, the whole is distributed into certain periods, and in each period the history of particular states belonging to it, according as they follow from east to west, is related, the result of which is, that instead of a Universal History, there appears only a number of single, unconnected, Histories.

Such an historical view of the rise and progress of Greek and Roman Literature I have attempted to exhibit in the preliminary dissertations prefixed to the several periods, in respect to which the chronological enumeration of authors stands in the relation of notes to the text, or of chronological tables in history to

continuous narration. Several authors who were noticed in the first edition have been omitted in the present, on the ground that they did not appear to have exercised any considerable influence on Literature. In every instance, however, where we possess entire works or collected fragments of an author, I did not feel myself justified in passing him by without notice, however insignificant he may be in other respects.

It would be doing me great injustice to suppose, that I invariably pursued in my Lectures the precise course which I have here marked out. A treatise on any subject represents that particular subject in a scientific and systematized form, and descends from universals to particulars; in oral instruction the object is to discover by what method the knowledge to be imparted may be most easily apprehended by the learner. In learning, however, the natural course of proceeding is from individuals and particulars to generals. In my Lectures accordingly I at first pass over altogether the preliminary dissertations, and merely go through the chronological catalogue of authors, mentioning under each the circumstances which exerted any influence

on their character; under Alcæus, e. g. the different national character of the Ionic and Doric race, (p. 24, sq.); under Æschylus, the origin of the Drama, (p. 51, sq.) &c. Until the pupils have acquired an adequate knowledge of the individual authors and the circumstances under which they lived, it is impossible for them to comprehend general views with any degree of precision: a clear and comprehensive view can only be obtained by one who makes himself properly acquainted with the authors from their works, and with the time in which they lived. For the sake of repetition, I require the pupils themselves to arrange the authors of each period according to their different subjects; and this I find to be the only advantage of what is called the scientific mode of treating a History of Literature; such an exercise I have never yet had reason to think disproportioned to the capacities of young persons.

[The Author's third Preface contains nothing of interest to the English reader.]

A HISTORY OF GRECIAN LITERATURE.

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23. 24. 2 vols. 8vo.
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inventrice. Lugd. B. 1757. in his Opusc. p. 77, sqq., in my
lat. eloquentiæ exempt. second edition p. 317, sqq.

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- Nachträge zu Sulers Theor. B. I. S. 255.
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13. Poetæ minores Græci præcipua lect. variet. et indicibus locupletissimis instruxit Th. Gaisford. Oxon. 1814-20. 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1823. 5 vols. 8vo.
Comicorum Græcorum Sententiæ, cum Latina interpretatione H. Steph. 1569. 18mo.
14. Sententiosa vetustissimorum gnomiæ poetarum opera. Vol. 1. Pythag. carm. aur. ed. Eberh. Gottl. Glandorf. Lips. 1776. 8vo. vol. 2. Solonis fr. ed. Franc. Arn. Fortlage.
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Ancient Fragments of the Phœnician, Chaldean, Egyptian, Tyrian, Carthaginian, Indian, Persian, and other writers, Greek and English, edited by J. P. Cory. 2d edit. Lond. 1832. 8vo.
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32 vols. fol. Venet. 1729-33. 23 vols. fol.

43. Historiæ Byz. nova appendix, Opera Ge. Pisidæ etc. a P.
Franc. Fagginio. Gr. et Lat. Rom. 1777. fol.

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stituta. Bonnæ 1828, sqq. vols. 1 to 30. 8vo.

FIRST PERIOD.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FLOURISHING
PERIOD OF LITERATURE IN ATHENS.

§. 1. THE first people who laid the foundation of poetry in Greece were the so-called Thracian tribes, who, under the name of *Pieræ*, dwelt in southern Macedonia on Olympus, in Bœotia and Phocis (about 1460 *Tereus*) on Parnassus and Helicon (Strabo, x. p. 772), and at Eleusis in Attica (*Eumolpus*). Among them we meet with the earliest minstrel bards, who were at the same time the priests and instructors of the people, soothsayers, and sages: *Orpheus*, *Linus*, *Eumolpus*, *Thamyris*, *Musæus*, etc. The predilection for signalizing themselves by adventures and dangerous enterprizes, which soon prevailed so extensively among the Grecian chieftains, (*the heroic age*, in the predominant character of the time, analogous to that of chivalry in the middle ages, and, like this, a point of transition from the state of barbarism to the first steps of civilization), as well as the public festivals and sacrifices, furnished poetry with a copious variety of materials, of which the lively and characteristic fancy of the nation was not slow to avail itself; the exploits

of the heroes or the praises of the gods were celebrated in song. The poetic spirit became more and more awakened and fostered, while the language by means of animated recitation, accompanied with music and rhythmical movements, acquired refinement and harmony.

§. 2. But of all these earlier poets, an *Orpheus*, a *Musæus*, the hymn-composers *Pamphus*, *Olen* (Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. i. p. 134. 206), and others, we have only traditions and scanty notices; it is with Homer that a Grecian literature first begins, as far as we are concerned; but how much the earlier poets had already done for language and imagery is evident from the fact, that this poet at once produced perfect models of the epic—models, as well in regard to the vivid and lively portraiture of the individual objects, as on account of the harmony of the parts and the unity of the whole; which is not the product of study and theory, or of an art founded on a knowledge of rules, but of a vigorous imagination under the guidance of its own natural laws. In order to give publicity to the works of the admired poet, there were some who sedulously committed his poems to memory, and then recited them with an animated and rhythmical delivery, *Rhapsodists* (Wolf proleg. p. xcvi, sqq. a highly esteemed class of minstrels, so denominated from *ῥάβδος*, a staff of laurel, which they carried as a badge of their profession, Pind. Isthm. 4. 66, or from *ῥάπτειν ᾠδὰς*, to

recite poems connectedly, whence ῥαπτὰ ἔπη of the Homeridæ, id. Nem. 2. 2. See there Boeckh and Dissen.) The most celebrated of these rhapsodists, who by this means trained themselves for poets, was *Cinædus* of Chios, about Ol. lxi. (see Ruhnck. epist. crit. 1. p. 7. Voss mythol. Br. I. p. 103, sqq. new edit.) Others imitated Homer, and produced poems similar to his (*Homeric school*. *Homeridæ* is probably the name of a family. *Nitsch hist. Hom.* p. 128), and sang either those events of the Trojan war which he had left untouched, and which were anterior to the period of time comprised in the *Iliad*, or those subsequent to the death of Hector, with which the *Iliad* concludes, up to the sacking of the town and the return of the Greeks (νόστοι, *Τηλεγονία*, the latter from the death of Ulysses by his son Teleg., both continuations of the *Odyssey*), without however designing to complete the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, or other achievements of the heroic age, as in the *Ἐπίγονοι*, *Θηβαῖς ἢ κυκλική*, *Ἀλκμαιωνίς*, *Ἀργοναυτικά*, *Ἡρακλείαι*, also detached portions of these, as *Αἰγίμιος*, a poem which contains the earliest transactions of the Dorian race, a people so much in various ways connected with Hercules, and was ascribed by some to Hesiod, by others to Cecrops of Miletus^a. Of the unity of action, which Homer observed in such a masterly

^a Vide Heyne index script. ab Apollod. laudatorum, and Müller's Dorians, p. 33.

manner, these poets had no idea; they regarded merely the unity of time, i. e. the chronological connection, and the unity of the person^b. They were called *Cyclian* poets, because their productions made up a complete whole of traditional history, *κύκλος*^c. The most celebrated are *Lesches* (*k*), *Arctinus* (*c*), *Stasinus* (*m*); among them are mentioned also (*Augias*) *Hagias* of Træzen (*Νόστοι*)^d, *Eugammon* of Cyrene, about Ol. liii. (*Τηλεγονία*) see Proclus in loc. cit. These and other such traditions of the heroic age were also handled by the Lacedæmonian *Cinæthon* in his *Ἡρακλεία* (Schol. Apoll. Rh. I. 1357). *Τηλεγονία* (Hieron. chron. Euseb. ad Ol. v.), by *Creophylus* of Samos in his *Οἰχαλίας ἄλωσις* (Fabric. B. Gr. i. p. 17). These poets might very well imitate, even to deception, the language of Homer, especially since they were not so much versed in the peculiar style of genius which distinguished the individual poet, as in the general

^b Aristot. poet. 23.

^c Vide Fabric. Bibl. Gr. i. p. 378, sq. Heyne Exc. I. ad *Æn.* II. Proclus in *Bibl. d. alt. Litt. u. Kunst.* 1s. St. Ined. p. 35, with Heyne's Anm. also in *Hephæstion*, edit. Gaisford, p. 461. Bekk. præf. Schol. Il. F. Wüllner *de cyclo epico poëtisque cyclicis.* Monast. 1826. 8. W. Müller *de cyclo Græc. epico et poët. cycl.* Lips. 1820. 8. Cf. *Jahrb. d. Philol.* XIII. p. 240.

^d Groddeck *init. hist. litt. Gr.* p. 36, considers him to be the comic poet of the middle comedy. Thiersch *Act. Monac.* t. ii. p. 584, sqq. places him, with Nitzsch *hist. crit. Hom.* p. 116, between Arctinus and Lesches.

character of the language in use at that period, but they were incapable of breathing into their poems his spirit ^c.

Remark. The hypothesis of F. A. Wolf, that the Homeric poems first received their present form from the hands of comparatively recent editors (*διασκευασταί*), particularly during the reign of Pisistratus, and under his direction, although defended with considerable acuteness and argumentative skill, obtains credence at present with very few, (see particularly *Greg. Guil. Nitsch hist Hom. fasc. 1. Hannov. 1830. 4to.*) It has been before remarked, that the method of proof adopted by Wolf rests more on *à priori* arguments than upon internal data; and also that the poems must have had their present compass and arrangement as early as the times of the first Cyclian writers, because these would not otherwise have confined their choice to subjects, which the Iliad and Odyssey had left unappropriated^d. It has been moreover already observed, that the inference drawn from the non-adoption of a similar plan of strict adherence to unity by the Grecian

^c Proclus says of these Cycl. p. 378. Gaisf. doubtless on more ancient authority: τοῦ ἐπικοῦ κύκλου τὰ ποιήματα σπουδάζεταιται τοῖς πολλοῖς οὐχ οὕτω διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ὡς διὰ τὴν ἀκολουθίαν τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πραγμάτων and the Alexandrians did not admit any one of them into their *canon* as a classical poet.

^d Struve Abhandl. u. Reden, p. 82, folg. O. Müller bei Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 152, sq. Nitzsch in Ersch u. Grubers Encycl. Art. *Odysee* p. 399. *hist. Hom.* 1. c.

epic poets, as to the question of its adoption by Homer, (Wolf prol. p. cxxvi, sqq.) proves *too much*, and consequently proves nothing^κ. The assertion of Wolf respecting the evidence of all antiquity (proleg. p. cxl.), resolves itself, at last, into the evidence of comparatively modern authorities, Cicero (*dicitur*), Pausanias, and others, without receiving any corroboration from more ancient testimony; and, besides, even this would only show that an arrangement had been made, agreeably to the indications afforded by the poems themselves, not that the persons commissioned by Pisistratus invented the plan, and then arranged the individual parts in conformity to it. Such a contrivance might perhaps be expected from Alexandrian grammarians, but not from men of that simple age, who were strangers to all chicanery and deceit. But when again Wolf maintains that it was impossible, even for the poets themselves, without the aid of writing, to project and retain in their memory poems of so vast an extent, it is to be feared that our judgment on this point is too much influenced by modern practice. Depending ourselves almost entirely on the assistance of writing, we forget how assiduously the ancients cultivated their retentive powers, neither do we make due allowance for the effect of imagination, which with the Greeks was much more

^κ See my *Lehrbuch der Philos.* §. 106. p. 107. dritt. Aufl.

lively and vigorous than with us, and after all there still remains to be decided the question, whether the greatest poets of modern times, as Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Milton, Klopstock, Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland, have considered it necessary first to commit their poems to paper; at least the appeal of Wolf to our own poets, p. cxvi., has never yet been answered by them (comp. Schiller's u. Goethe's Briefwechsel (Correspondence), 3r B. S. 89.) The inquiry into the origin of the Homeric poems appears therefore to be independent of the question, whether Homer knew and practised the art of writing; so that we may, with Wolf, consistently deny to Homer and his time the practice, or even the knowledge of the art, and yet maintain the possibility of preserving these poems in the order in which they were composed, without having recourse to writing. That the knowledge of writing, however, is more ancient than Wolf is willing to admit, Nitzsch has shown in his *histor. Hom.*

Generally speaking, in attempting to clear away the apparent difficulties which obscure the origin of the Homeric poems, others arising from the new hypothesis seem to have been overlooked. It is thought inconceivable that works of such magnitude as the Iliad and Odyssey, could have been originated and preserved without the aid of writing; and, in opposition to this, an assumption is set up, which is just as little warranted by any precedent in the literature of

other nations: for that a work should have derived its origin, from the productions of several poets being collected and joined together by the contrivance of one or more persons, other than the original authors, or from the circumstance that some preexisting nucleus, (*a quadre,*) of moderate dimensions, had gradually, by means of subsequent additions and accretions, acquired, like a snow-ball, an augmentation of bulk, and that nevertheless a work thus heterogeneously constructed, should be in the whole of one tone and spirit and as it were of one mould^b, would be as great a miracle as if several artists should undertake to restore the celebrated Torso, and should execute it so cleverly as to lead a person to suppose, even after the closest scrutiny, that he saw before him the work of one and the same artist. It is not to be denied that isolated verses, or even several, may have been interwoven, through ignorance, in both poems; inasmuch as there is scarcely any production of antiquity which has escaped this fate. But that subsequent revisers should have designedly interpolated whole passages, which do not betray themselves by any difference of hue, like the last book of the *Odyssey*, is antecedently impro-

^b What Cicero says of a speech of Fannius, *Brut.* 26, 100. is applicable here: "*nec ejusmodi est, ut a pluribus confusa videatur: unus enim sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus.*" Some also asserted of that speech, "*multos nobiles, quod quisque potuisset, in iliam contulisse.*"

bable, were it only on the ground that even the Cyclic poets cautiously abstained from any attempt to describe again those same scenes, which the original poet had already delineated. As yet there have been no passages of any considerable length pointed out by the old grammarians, or the modern critics, which it is necessary for us on internal or external grounds to pronounce spurious. Such decisions are founded either on hypothetical views, as the assertion of J. Glob. Schneider's, who is said to have considered the 9th book of the *Iliad* an interpolation¹: or on a misconception of the style of thought, and the general spirit and character of antiquity, as in the opinion that the last part of the *Iliad* [viz. the last six books] is an extraneous addition, or that the catalogue of the ships is foisted in at an improper place, as if the historians, Herod. 7. 61, sqq. and Thucydides 7. 52. did not there first give the catalogue of the belligerent parties, where the principal battles are described. Least of all has it been considered that not the old poets only, but other writers also, suffer themselves to be influenced in the connection of their thoughts and the arrangement of their works, not so much by regard to the intellect which combines all affinities, though even this is not altogether excluded from their consideration, as by the laws of a vivid imagination, which associates even the bare similitude, and often lays hold of the slightest

¹ Conf. Jen. allg. Littz. 1823. n. 172.

handle for digression, as Od. 19, 394, sqq., and that, for this reason, the individual connection often appears loose and irregular to us, who are accustomed to proceed according to the demands of reason and rules of Logic. Whereas, when viewed in relation to the laws of the imagination, the association of ideas, which prevails in all ordinary conversation, it appears perfectly natural. It is precisely this sort of coherence which we trace in the *ἔργα καὶ ἡμίερα* of Hesiod, the arrangement of which deviates so far from a logical connexion, that H. Twesten was of opinion that the poem should be divided into several portions; the same observation is also applicable to the poems of Collinus and Tyrtæus, especially to the Elegies not only of the Greeks, but also of the Romans, to the Odes of Pindar, and even to the History of Herodotus^k. This connection, so incoherent according to our ideas, can only have been derived from the

^k This connection in Hesiod and Herodotus I have attempted to point out in my *vermischten Schriften* S. 108, sqq. I am here reminded of an assertion which F. A. Wolf made in a conversation with *Hier. de Bosch* at Amsterdam in 1790, that even the History of Herodotus had been revised at a subsequent period, and disfigured by a multitude of digressions and episodes which stood in no *logical* connection with the main circumstances of the narrative. Respecting the train of thought in Pindar, see Hermann in the *Neuen Jahrb. d. Philol.* 1 S. 55, sqq. The effect of the Imagination predominates also in the Greek Syntax, and those persons are greatly mistaken who expect to find all its parts constructed on a *logical* basis.

original poet; but if some learned individual in after times should wish to arrange and bring together several detached pieces of a poem of this kind, he could not arrange them otherwise than according to logical considerations; and it is too much to suppose that it could have occurred to any one, however exquisite his poetical taste, to arrange the parts of the *Odyssey* in such a manner as we have them arranged at present; none but the author himself who comprehended the whole in the grasp of his genius could do that; though others also, who possessed the like poetic genius, might imitate the given model, as Virgil in the *Æneid*, and Wieland in the *Oberon*. When persons here speak of an art which it would be premature to expect from the age of Homer, they confound the term *Art*, as the faculty of producing something according to the knowledge and direction of certain rules, according to a theory (which, however, did not exist even in the age of Pisistratus), properly speaking *artificial skill*, with art as the immediate emanation of genius, originating in the inmost recesses of the mind, conformable to which are all genuine works of art, in which the authors themselves cannot perhaps give any account of *the manner* in which they were produced, because it appears to them so perfectly natural¹. It has been thought extraordinary, that in

¹ This effect of Genius is admirably described in a letter of Mozart, which I remember to have read in a former number of

the eleventh Book of the *Iliad*, v. 809, sqq. after mentioning the meeting of Patroclus and Eurypylus, and the cure which the latter sought to obtain from him, the thread of the narrative is then broken off, and is not resumed till the fifteenth Book, v. 390; and then again at v. 405, it is broken off until it is continued at the beginning of the sixteenth Book; and persons have been for this reason induced to regard all the intervening portion as an extraneous addition. It is unquestionably true, that a revising poet or scholar would hardly have arranged the pieces in question as we now read them, if they had been presented to him in a detached and unconnected form; he would certainly have joined together every thing which was logically connected, and would have avoided any transition in the narrative from one subject to another; he would have related in nice and regular order, first one and then the other. The fact of its not being so, makes it probable that the loose coherence, as we conceive it to be, proceeds from the original poet, who directed his view to the main subject, the battle of the Greeks and Trojans, and incidentally introduced the subordinate circumstance, the stay of Patroclus with Eurypylus, until this stay, at the beginning of Book 16, brings on an important consequence. That Pylæmenes, who was killed *Il.* 5. 578., nevertheless follows the dead body of his son *Il.* 13. 658., is much less surprising, if the *Leipzig Musicalischen Zeitung*. Comp. Wolf proleg. p. 42.

the whole poem was merely preserved in the memory, than if it were indebted for its present form to the persons whom Pisistratus deputed to arrange it, who must therefore be supposed not to have at all remarked the contradiction.

The *Odyssey* harmonizes with the *Iliad* in tone and spirit, in its simple unaffected language, and in the vividness of its imagery; on the whole, so extremely uniform, that it becomes difficult to believe that it is the work of a different author from that of the *Iliad*, as some grammarians (*οἱ χαρίζοντες*, Wolf proleg. p. clviii.) maintained, supporting their opinions on abstract grounds, isolated words and expressions, and mythological episodes^m. That the *Odyssey* has not the energetic character of the *Iliad*, arises not, as Longinus thought, from the advanced age of the poet, but from the difference of subject, inasmuch as the *Iliad* portrays the vigorous exertions of heroes in council, in fights, and battles, while the *Odyssey*, for the most part, depicts peaceful and domestic scenes; for the Greeks were remarkable for the exquisite tact with which they discovered a suitable tone for every variety of subject.

§. 3. In nearly as great estimation with the ancients

^m [The question respecting the identity of authorship in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* was first mooted by the Alexandrian critics. This identity is rejected by Clinton, Payne, Knight, and Coleridge; the former however conjectures that the interval between the two poems did not exceed fifty years, as they manifestly belong to the same school of poetry. Cf. Clint. F. H. 381.]

was *Hesiod* (b)^a, though the subjects of his compositions were very different. In his ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι, the most ancient of the poems ascribed to him, he has set forth in a loose, though, from the natural association of ideas, a defined connection, exhortations to an honest, active life, and was therefore the forerunner of the succeeding gnomic and didactic poets: besides this, he comprised also, in two works, the Θεογονία and Κατάλογος γυναικῶν, the traditions and poetic fictions respecting the genealogy of the gods and heroes. His poems also were recited by the rhapsodists. In his language and imagery, as well as in his religious conceptions, he has a more sombre cast than Homer, and evinces the spirit of a different time, which is no longer directed to the lively and cheerful enjoyment of the boons of life, but to the due adjustment of domestic and social relations, which had been disturbed by a complication of disorder and distress*. He was succeeded by other composers of Theogonies, Titanomachies, Gigantomachies, Genealogies; and there arose also an *Hesiodic school*^p of poets, who, like

^a According to Voss (*Weltkunde* s. xvi. conf. xx. *Benj. Constant de la religion*, t. iii. p. 294. not. iv. p. 363, et sqq.) he lived about the 20th, according to Müller (*Orchom.* s. 358, who contradicts himself however, *Dorians* I, s. 33.) about the 35th Olymp. The poems ascribed to him probably belong to different periods. [Clinton refers his genuine works to 859—824.]

* Cf. Lobeck *Agaloph.* p. 312.

^p Nitzsch *hist. crit. Hom.* p. 123. [So called, not because

him, composed genealogical poems, as the Lacedæmonian *Cinæthon* (Paus. II. 3. p. 119. ed. Kuhn. 18. p. 151), as also one who composed *Ἡρακλεία, Τηλεγονία, Οἰδιποδία*. See above, §. 2. *Carcinus*, author of the *Ναυπακτικά*, so called from the country of the poet, containing a catalogue of celebrated women of the heroic age^a; *Asius*, of Samos^b; *Eumelus* (d). To the same class of epic poems belong also the hymns, which relate, in hexameters, either the birth and early life of a god, until the time when he enters upon his appropriate functions, or some event in his traditional history. Of this kind are still extant five hymns, which are ascribed to Homer, because he was generally considered as the representative of epic poetry. The hymns of the Lycian *Olen* are of more ancient date^c, and were composed, as we may infer from Pausanias, for the Delian festivities, as well as those of the Athenian *Pamphus*^d, in which, among other subjects, the praises of the family of the Lycomidæ were sung at the sacred performance (*ἐπὶ τοῖς δρωμένοις* Paus. p.

Hesiod was the most ancient poet of this school, but because he was the most distinguished.]

^a Bibl. d. alt. Litt. u. Kunst II. p. 90, sqq.

^b Valcken. diatr. de Eurip. tr. p. 58. not.

^c *Ὀλύν*, Herod. 4. 35. Paus. 1, 18. 2, 13. 5, 7. p. 392. 8, 21. 9, 27, 10, 5. p. 809. Callim. in Del. 304.

^d *Πάμφως*. Paus. 1, 38. p. 92. 39. p. 94. 7, 21. p. 577; 8, 35. p. 672. 9, 27. p. 762. 29. p. 767. 31. p. 773. 35. p. 781. Philostr. Heroic. p. 693.

762, at the sacrifice or at the consecrations?). Homer's hymn to Ceres bears a great resemblance to that of this poet, and was therefore probably designed like it for the purpose of religious worship, as was also the first hymn of Homer to Apollo, in imitation of Olen^u.

§. 4. The style of these hymn-composers was applied by *Callinus* (*e*) of Ephesus to songs, in which, upon the irruption of the Treres, a Cimmerian people, into Asia Minor, he animated his fellow-citizens to valour; as also among the Spartans, by the Athenian *Tyrtæus* (*g*), although, by the annexed pentameter, he lowered the majestic tone of the heroic verse^x. But *Archilochus* (*f*) exhibited the first model of personal satire in a newly-invented metre, which has a closer approximation to the language of common life, the *iambic* (from *ἰάπτω*, to strike, to hurt?[?] properly the designation of the class of poetry itself), the object of which was to ridicule the follies, weaknesses, and foibles of individuals, e. g. of Lycambes (Horat. Epod. 6, 13. epist.

^u Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 135, is of opinion that they were sung at festivals during the lyrical contest.

^x That the name Elegy first arose in the age of Simonides, *ἑλεγος*, signifying among the Attics a funeral dirge, and that the term *ἑλεγμῶν* derived therefrom denoted a distich consisting of an Hexameter and a Pentameter, and that thence a poem consisting of several distichs was called *ἑλεγμῶν* in the plur. or *ἑλεγμῶν*, Francke has shewn in *Callinus*. See *quæstionis de origine carm. elegiaci tractatio critica*, Altonæ et Lips. 1816. 8vo.

I. 19, 25.), in which, by the force of expression, and by the energy and brilliancy of his thoughts (Quint. 10, 1, 59.), he became that which Homer was in the epic. (Vellei. Pat. I. 5. c. not. Ruhnk.) A similar satirical composition was *Margites*, in hexameters, which several of the ancients, as Plat. Alcib. 2. p. 147 B. Aristot. de poet. c. 4, 10. and others, have ascribed to Homer, and in which, at a later period, Pigres, brother of Artemisia, is said to have intermixed iambic verse^y. Archilochus was succeeded by *Simonides* of Amorgus (*i*), *Hipponax* (*pp*), *Ananius*.

§. 5. At the time when the epos began to decline, while the cheerful and buoyant character of the Ionians led them to observe and represent the objects of external nature with a childlike simplicity, the Æolo-Dorian tribes, who were characterized by greater solemnity and depth of feeling, and whose penetration was directed more to the interior of things, without at the same time renouncing the joys of life, expressed their feelings and conceptions with the greatest warmth and vigour in lyrical effusions. The ceremonials of religious worship, which were always accompanied with chori, furnished the occasion; thence the *hymns*, *pæans* to Apollo and Diana, particularly with the view of averting the plague, or other calamities, *νόμοι* to Apollo (Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 40.), *dithyrambs* to

^y Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. i. p. 383, sqq. Tyrwhitt et Herm. ad Aristot. l. c. Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 106.

Bacchus, poems composed in the most elevated style of lyric boldness, as being sung at seasons of drunken merriment (Philoch. apud Athen. 14. p. 628. A.), *προσῳδια* (*προσῳδ.*) hymns sung on approaching the altar, accompanied by flutes, often also in hexameters, *Paus. IV.33. παρθένια* sung by young women, *ὑπορχήματα*, during the dance around the altar at the time of sacrifice; *ἐγκώμια* on distinguished men, and others (*choral-lyric*, see O. Müller Dor. ii. p. 381, sqq.). But, on other occasions also, lyric poetry served as a medium of expression for the feelings, as well for the vehement and excited, as for the more soft and tender (*odalyric*). To this class belong the *σχόλια*, *convivial songs*, which were sung by the guests, with a myrtle twig in their hand, not in regular order², but alternately, from one side to the other, accompanied with the lyre, and contained not only exhortations to a cheerful enjoyment of life, but also serious maxims for its due regulation; *παροίνια* (*ᾄσματα*) sung in succession; *κῶμαι*, *merry songs*, which they addressed to their mistresses at processions; *ἐπιθαλάμια*, songs of the reapers, fishermen, spinsters, etc., for there was scarcely any business of public or private life which was not accompanied with song and music³. The most distinguished of these poets, whom the Alexandrian critics admitted into their catalogue of standard

² Ilgen *σχόλια* s. *carmina conviv.* Graec. Jenæ 1798. 8vo.

³ S. Zell. *Ferienschriften* i. p. 55.

authors (*canon*), were the *nine* following: *Alcman* (*h*) at Sparta, celebrated^b in *Παρθενίοις* and love-songs; and particularly at Lesbos, the warlike foe of tyrants, *Alcæus* (*p*) (Quintil. x. i. 63); the love-breathing (Horat. Od. IV. I. 10.) *Sappho* (*q*); and shortly after, among the Sicilians, the nervous *Stesichorus* (*r*), who treated particularly epic subjects with lyric boldness (Quint. 1. c. 62); in Rhegium the love-distracted (*ἑρωτομανίστατος*, Suid. conf. Cic. Tusc. Qu. iv. 33.) *Ibycus* (*aa*); and, among the Ionians, *Anacreon* (*bb*), who exhorts to the cheerful enjoyment of life: these were succeeded in the following age by *Simonides*, *Bacchylides*, and, the greatest of all, *Pindar*. To the same class belong also the dithyrambic poets, as *Arion* (*o*) of Methymna in Lesbos, *Lasus* (*qq*) of Hermione, *Melanippus* (*rr*) of Melos, who is mentioned by Xenophon, Mem. p. I. iv. 3. as the best poet of this class; and some poetesses, as *Erinna*, *Myrti*, *Corinna*. Each of these lyrics composed not in one species only, but in several; some in all, though they did not usually obtain distinction in more than one; they were at the same time musicians, and several of them are more celebrated in this last respect, as *Terpander* (*l*), *Arion*, *Thaletas* (Hoeck Kreta 3. p. 339)^c, *Sakadas*, *Polymnestus*^d.

^b Müller in loc. p. 378.

^c Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 43, sqq.

^d Müller's Dorians, ii. p. 321, sqq. Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 68.

§. 6. All these kinds of poetry, as well as those which remain to be noticed, germinated out of the political and private life, the ceremonials of religious worship, and the general habits of society, without the intervention of any extraneous influence, or any pre-existing model;—whereas the Romans in their literature commenced at once with imitating the Greek poets;—the language again developed itself, by the plastic energy of its original genius, through the instrumentality of poetry and music, not by the aid of artificial theories; while the Romans, on the other hand, from the very first constructed theirs according to the rules of the grammarians, but still after the pattern of the Greeks, and consequently cramped and constrained it. It is not so much from necessity, or for want of suitable materials for writing^e, that oral delivery was resorted to as the only medium of communication, but much more on account of its greater liveliness, a property which renders it congenial to the taste of other southern nations also; rhapsodists recited not only the poems of Homer and Hesiod, but also those of Archilochus and others, and the study of music was a principal object in the education of youth^f. For that very reason, however, the productions of the poet became

^e Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 70.

^f Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 36, sqq.

more extensively diffused into the spirit of the nation.

§. 7. While among the different states of Greece, the forms of government developed and matured themselves in the greatest variety, and while conflicting claims gave rise to frequent intestine and external wars, and the private relations became more and more counter to each other, practical statesmen presented themselves, who, at the head of the state, or as counsellors through the medium of laws (*Zaleucus* among the Locri Epizephyrii, about Ol. xxix. *Charondas* of Catana[‡]), composed precepts and admonitions (*the seven wise men*: *Periander* at Corinth, 633—563; *Pittacus* at Mitylene, about 590; *Thales* in Miletus, about 597; *Solon* (v), about 594; *Cleobulus*, lawgiver in Lindus; *Bias* in Priene; *Chilo* in Sparta; to which some add besides the Scythian *Anacharsis*, *Pherecydes* of Syros, *Epimenides* (u) of Crete, *Æsop* (x), and others). While many of these, e. g. *Periander* (Athen. iv. p. 632. D.), *Solon*, delivered political precepts and rules of life, for the most part in the metre afterwards called Elegiac, also in Scholia, sometimes also in Hexameter, as *Phocylides*, and the author of the *χρυσᾶ ἔπη*, and maxims of law drawn up in verse were sung at banquets and on other occasions (Nitzsch hist. Hom.

‡ Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. ii. p. 1. 9. Heynii opusc. vol. ii. p. 1, sqq. Wachsmuth Historical Antiquities of Greece, i. p. 317, sq.

p. 38), they were soon followed in the same path by others; hence arose particularly by means of *Theognis* (*dd*) and *Phocylides* (*ee*), and *Xenophanes* (*oo*), a new kind of poetry, which delivered advice and prudential maxims (*γνῶμαι*) for all occurrences of life (*Gnomic poets*, a name of modern invention). With the same view fables (*λόγοι, μῦθοι, αἵοι, ἀπόλογοι*) had been occasionally delivered by the most ancient poets, e. g. *Hesiod*, *Archilochus*^h, *Stesichorus*, (Aristot. *Rhet.* II. 20.) and others, in which moral instructions were vividly conveyed under the guise of animals introduced as talking and acting; in these *Æsop* particularly distinguished himselfⁱ. The same Elegiac metre, which had hitherto been employed in exhortations (*παρανέσεις, ὑποθήκαι*), was applied by *Mimnermus* (*w*) to the expression of lamentations on the shortness and the casualties of life, to the sorrows of love, and also to the description of its joys; and first in the following period by *Simonides* to funeral dirges and sepulchral inscriptions, for which purpose it became generally used in all smaller poems, originally designed for inscriptions (*ἐπιγράμματα*), and, in general, wherever a thought was to be expressed concisely and pointedly. See *Francke Callinus*.

§. 8. The sciences, on the other hand, were as yet

^h I. G. Huschke de *Fabulis Archil.* in *Miscell. philol.* i. 1.

ⁱ *Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. i. p. 618. Nachtr. zu Sulzers Theorie* V. p. 269. Cf. *Quintil.* 5, 11, 19. c. not. Spald.

in an incipient state. Even at this period efforts were made by the Greeks, particularly by the Ionians of Lesser Asia, to give a more definite character to physical science by distinctness of ideas, and to reduce it, by general principles, to a connected system, or, in other words, to philosophize, while the Orientals never advanced it beyond a mere sport of the imagination with symbolical representations. Philosophy begins with *Thales* (*t*), who, with *Anaximander* (*z*) and *Anaximenes* (*ii*), constitutes the *Ionic school*; but it consisted for the most part only in mathematical, physical, and astronomical acquirements, and in speculations on the origin of the universe. *Xenophanes* of Colophon established in Magna Græcia the *Eleatic school*, which sought to attain the same object by deductions of reason, assigning only a subordinate place to perception by the senses; but the researches of the Dorian *Pythagoras* (*gg*) were besides this directed to the moral and political amelioration of the human race. Then arose also the proper didactic poem, after the example of Hesiod; *Xenophanes* recited (*ἱστορίαι*) his tenets in the epic metre, in which he was followed in the next period by *Parmenides* and *Empedocles*. The Ionian *Cadmus* of Miletus (*ll*), *Acusilaus* (*mm*), and *Hecataeus* (*nn*), made the first rude attempts in historic composition, but they confined themselves to chronicles of single states and families (*λογογράφοι* *Nitzsch hist. Hom.*

p. 87. 90.) and to the traditions, which they endeavoured to relate in continuous order, but which, owing to their being themselves only an incoherent mass of local and popular sayings, they did not connect on any principles of internal affinity and rules of logic, but on external grounds and resemblances, particularly geographical considerations. Many appended to these traditions the narrative of subsequent events up to their own time, as *Hecataeus*; particularly several of the following period^k. From these attempts in historical composition, as well as in philosophical researches, arose the prosaic style of writing, which in philosophical subjects *Anaximander* or *Pherecydes* of Syros (*ff*) is said to have first practised, and in historical *Cadmus*, *Pherecydes* of Leros, and others. *Nitzsch hist. Hom.* p. 98, sq.

(a) HOMER, according to the general opinion of the Ionians (of Chios?) about 300 years after the taking

^k Creuzer die hist. Kunst der Griechen, p. 121, sqq. Poppo ad Thuc. i. 1. p. 13, sqq. Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 88—90. Of their plain and artless style, full of childlike simplicity, see Dionys. Hal. t. vi. p. 819, sq. 864 ed. Reiske. Cic. de orat. 2, 12. Creuz. h. K. p. 180. Nitzsch hist. Hom. p. 94, sq. But the entertaining stories which they introduced possessed great attraction for their hearers (Thuc. i. 21). It can hardly be supposed that they studiously designed to imitate the Cyclic and other poets; this loose connection was demanded by the character and condition of the age. See §. 2. Remark.

of Troy, or 1000 B. C. (*Bernh. Thiersch über das Zeitalter u. Vaterland des H. Halberst.* 1824. Cf. *Jahrb. d. Philol.* I. S. 435, sq. has endeavoured to prove, that the poet lived in the interval between the destruction of Troy and the return of the Heraclidæ). *Ἰλιάς* comprehends the period which intervened between the feud of Achilles and Aganemnon, in the tenth year of the war, and the interment of Hector. *Ὀδύσσεια*, the destinies of Ulysses after his departure from the island of Calypso till his arrival at Ithaca, and his slaying the suitors, a period of twenty-four days. These poems were for a long time recited or declaimed in detached portions by rhapsodists (the *Homeridæ*). But after the time of Solon, Pisistratus, and his son Hipparchus (c. 538—510 B. C.), who first arranged them according to internal data, and ordered them to be recited in a regular series at the Panathenaic festivals, they acquired increased notoriety, and were considered, as they had already been through Lycurgus, as the national property of all Grecian tribes, as the most genuine basis of their language, and the main source of their civilization. There were eight distinct and carefully corrected copies (*διορθώσεις*), six of which are named after the cities (*αἱ πολιτικάί, αἱ ἐκ πόλεων*) from which they were brought to Alexandria; those of Chios, Argos, Cyprus, Crete, Synope, Massilia; a seventh is said to have proceeded from Antimachus of Colo-

phon, the eighth from Aristotle (*ἡ ἕκτὸν πάρεργος*, Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. i. p. 357 sqq.; Wolf prolegom. p. clxxiv.). In the Alexandrian age the grammarians bestowed their labour almost exclusively, though too frequently on mere arbitrary grounds, on the correction of the text of these poems and on the elucidation of forms of expression which occur in them, particularly Zenodotus, Aristophanes of Byzantium, Aristarchus, Crates of Mallus. Fragments of their researches are preserved in the Scholia, particularly the Venetian, in Eustathius, and other grammarians. Whether the text of Homer was really so corrupt as these grammarians would have us believe, or whether that only appeared so to them, which did not accord with their ideas of grammar and taste, cannot now be determined, as we are not acquainted with the primitive structure of the text.

Editions. Edit. princ. Florent. 1488. fol. 2 vols. Venet. Aldus, 1504. 1517. 1524. 2 vols. 8vo. Opera. Florent. Junta, 1519.—Venet. Junta, 1537. 2 vols. 8vo.—Scholia minora in Iliadem. Romæ 1517. Sch. Didymi in Il. et Od. Venet. 1528. 8vo.—cum scholiis minoribus (Didymi) Basil. ap. Hervag. 1535. 1551. fol. min.—Amst. Elzev. 1656. 2 vols. 4to.—Ilias cum scholiis. Cantabr. 1689. 4to.—Il. et Od. cur. Jo. Henr. Lederlino et Steph. Berglero. Amstelod. 1707-12. 2 vols.—Il. et Od. cum schol. Gr. opera Jos. Barnes. Cantabr. 1711. 4to. 2 vols.—Il. et Od. ed. Sam. Clarke. Lond. 1729-1740. 4to. 4 vols. 1760. 1779. 8vo. frequently reprinted.—e rec. et c. not. Clarkii ed. Jo. Aug. Ernesti. Lips. 1759-1764. 8vo. 1824. 5 vols. Glasg. 1814.—Ilias et Odyssea, Gr. Oxon. Clarend. 1800. (Grenville edit.) 4 vols. 4to. min.—Opera, recognovit

F. H. Bothe, Lips. 1832-35. 6 vols. 8vo.—Ilias ad veteris codicis Veneti fidem recensita. Schol. in eam antiquissima ex eod. cod. aliisque nunc primum edidit Jo. Bapt. Casp. d'Ansse de Villoison. Venet. 1788. fol.—Ilias ex recens. Fr. Aug. Wolfii cum ei. Prolegomenis de operum Homericorum prisca et genuina forma variisque mutationibus et probabili ratione emendandi Vol. 1. Halæ, 1795. 8vo. with the Prolegom. Homeri et Homeridarum opera ex rec. Fr. Aug. Wolfii. Ilias Lips. 1817. 8vo.—Odyss. ib. 1817. 8vo.—Odyss. cum var. lection. e cod. Harleiano et notis Ric. Porsoni. Oxon. 1801.—Hom. carmina cum brevi annotatione. Acc. variæ lectiones et observationes veterum Grammaticorum cum nostræ ætatis critica cur. C. G. Heyne, Lips. 1802. 8 vols. 8vo. (the Iliad alone) tom. 9. Indic. conf. E. A. G. Græfenham, ib. 1822. editio minor Lips. 1804. Oxon. Clarend. 1821-1834. accedunt Scholia minora 2 vols. 8vo.—(cur. Godofr. Henr. Schaefero) Lips. ap. Tauchnitz, 1810. 5 vols. 12mo.—Carmm. Hom. Il. et Od. a rhaps. interpol. repurgata—c. not. ac proleg. in quibus de eorum orig. auct. et act. inquiritur—op. et stud. Rich. Payne Knight, Lond. 1820. 8vo. and separately Payne Knight proleg. ad Homer. s. de carm. Hom. orig. auct. et æt. Præf. est Ruhkopf. Hannov. 1816. 8vo. *Εὐσταθίου ἀρχιεπισκόπου Θισσαλονικῆς παρικβλαὶ εἰς τὴν Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάδα.* Romæ 1542. fol. Lips. ap. Weigel. 1827-29. 4 vols. 4to. *εἰς τὴν Ὀδύσσειαν* Rom. 1549. Lips. ap. Weigel. 1825. 2 vols. 4to. cum ind. Matth. Devarii ib. 1550. fol. Basil. 1560. Lips. ap. Weigel. 1828. 2 vols. fol.—Ilias, Gr. from the text of Heyne, with English notes by W. Trollope, Lond. 1836. 8vo.—Odyssea cum interpretationibus Eustathii alior. ed. C. D. Baumgarten-Crusius, Lips. 1822-24, 3 vols. 8vo.—Odys. cum scholiis veteribus etc. Oxon. Clarend. 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.—Odys. ed. et annot. perpet. illustravit G. Loewe, Lips. 1828. 2 vols. 8vo.—Scholia in Homeri Iliad. ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1825, 2 vols. 4to. Append. ib. 1827, 4to.—Scholia ant. in Hom. Odyss. maximam partem e Codd. Ambros. ab Aug. Maio prolata, nunc e Cod. Palat. et aliunde auctius et emend. edita a Phil. Buttmanno. Berol.

1821, 8vo.—J. H. J. Köppin erklärende Anmerkungen zum H. (Iliade) Hannover 1780, sq. 5 Theile. Greg. W. Nitzsch erklär. Anm. zu H. Odyss. Hannov. 1st B. 1826. 2nd B. 1831. 8vo.—P. Buttmann, Lexilogus, oder beiträge zur griech. wörterklärung, hauptsächlich für Homer u. Hesiodus, Berl. 1818-25. 8vo. translated by J. R. Fishlake, Lond. 1836, 8vo.—G. C. Crusius, Vollständiges Gr. Deut. Wörterbuch, über die Gedichte des Homeros und der Homeriden, Hannov. 1836, 8vo. F. A. Grauff, Grammatische vorschule zu Homer, Bern. 1837, 8vo.—W. Müller Homerische vorschule, eine einleitung in das studium der Ilias u. Odys. Leipz. 1836. 8vo.—F. G. Welcker den epische Cyclus oder die Homerischen dichter, Bonn. 1835, 8vo.—*Translations*: German by Joh. Heinr. Voss. 1802, 4 vols. 8vo.—English: Iliad and Odyssey, by Geo. Chapman, Lond. (circa 1600) fol.—by Alex. Pope, Lond. 1760, 11 vols. 8vo. frequently reprinted.—by Pope, with additional notes by Gilb. Wakefield, Lond. 1796, 8vo.—by W. Cowper, Lond. 1809, 4 vols. 8vo.—by W. Sotheby, Lond. 1834. 4 vols. 8vo.

Spurious Works. 1) Hymni (31) et Batrachomyomachia in most editions of his works; separately by C. D. Ilgen. Halæ. 1796, 8vo.—rec. Aug. Matthiæ, Lips. 1805, 8vo. 27 Hymns alone H. in Cererem nunc primum editus a Ruhnkenio Acc. duæ epistolæ crit. (the first of which treats of the remaining Hymns) Lugd. B. 1782, 8vo. H. in Cer. rec. et illustr. C. G. Mitscherlich. Lips. 1787. 8vo.—Aug. Matthiæ animadversiones in hymnos Homericos, cum proleg. de cujusque concilio, partibus, ætate, Lips. 1800, 8vo. H. et epigr. ed. God. Hermannus, Lips. 1806, 8vo.—rec. et not. instr. Fr. Franke, Lips. 1828, 12mo. "Τ. οἰς τὴν Δίμνητραν übers. u. erläut. v. Joh. Heinr, Voss, Heidelb. 1826.

(b) HESIODUS, of uncertain date (§. 3.), but probably the most ancient poet next to Homer, of Ascra in Bœotia.

Editions of his Works: ed. princ. *Orationes Isocratis* xviii. Eid. Theocr.; Hesiodi Opera et Dies, Mediolani 1493. fol.—Theocr. ecl. xxx. Hesiodi Theogonia; ei. Scutum Herc. et Georgicon libri ii. Venet. ap. Ald. Manut. 1495. fol.—cum scholiis Gr. (Procli Diadochi, Jo. Tzetzæ, Eman. Moschopuli, Jo. Protospatharii) ed. Joh. Franc. Trincavelli. Venet. 1537. 4to.—Gr. et Lat. cum variant. lection. e MSS. Palatinis et notis VV. DD. ap. Hier. Commelinum 1591. 8vo.—cum schol. Gr. ed. Dan. Heinsius Antv. 1603. 4to.—ex rec. Jo. Georg. Grævii cum ej. Lectionibus Hesiodeis et notis Jos. Scaligeri et Franc. Guieti. Amstel. 1667. 8vo.—ed. Thom. Robinson. Oxon. 1737. 4to. Lond. 1756.—ex rec. Robins. cum ei. Jos. Scal. Dan. Heins. Fr. Guieti et Jo. Clerici n. J. G. Gr. lect. Hes. et D. Heins. Introd. Acc. variet. lect. MSS. et edd. vett. scholiaque inedita cur. Chr. Fr. Loesner, Lips. 1778. 8vo.—rec. et comment. instruxit Car. Goettlingius. Goth. et Erford. 1831, 8vo. in *Collectt.* nr. 12. t. 1. n. iii. *Uebersetzung von Joh. Hein. Voss. Heidelb.* 1806. 8vo.—*Editions of single Poems*: 1) *ἔργα καὶ ἡμίραι* in *Collectt.* n. 11.—e vett. gramm. notationibus rec. F. A. G. Spohn. Lips. 1819. 8vo.—2) *Theogonia Hesioidea*, textu subinde reficto edita a Frid. Aug. Wolf. Halæ, 1783. 8vo.—3.) *Scutum Herculis (Fragment of the 4th book of the Κατάλογοι γυναικῶν, of which the fourth book was called μυγᾶλαι ἡϊάαι)* cum Grammaticorum schol. Gr. em. et illustr. Car. Frid. Heurich. Vratisl. 1802. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 567—617.—*Nachträge zu Sulzers Theorie* 3. S. 49.

(c) ARCTINUS, of Miletus, about Ol. ix. (744) according to Suidas, Ol. i. according to Euseb. (776), according to others a contemporary of Lesches. See Welck. Alcm. fr. p. 7. Author of two epic poems, the *Αἰθιοπία*, in 5 books, (the period of the Trojan war extending from the death of Hector to the dispute concerning the arms of Achilles, the expedition of

Memnon with his Ethiopians against the Greeks at Troy,) and Ἰλίου πέρσις in 2 books. See *Biblioth. der. a. Liter. und Kunst.* 1s *St. Inedit.* p. 32, and 37. *Fabric. B. G.* i. p. 9. *Corsini F. A.* t. iii. p. 3.

(d) EUMELUS of Corinth, about Ol. iii. (768) or ix. according to Voss *Weltk.* s. xxvii. Ol. xl. Author of epic poems, the *Titanomachia*, *Europia*. A later Eumelus was the author of an historical poem *Corinthiaca*, on the earliest history of the city Corinth. See *Bibl. der alten Lit. und K.* 2s. *St.* 94. 4s. *St. S.* 52. *Corsini F. A.* t. iii. p. 7. *Jahrb. der Philol. u. Pädag.* xiii. S. 192.

(e) CALLINUS of Ephesus, inventor of the elegiac metre, in which he exhorted his countrymen to valour in war. The Alexandrian critics admitted him into their *canon*. One elegy has been preserved by Stobæus. See *Brunck. Gnom.* p. 58. (*Lips.* p. 87.) *Gaisf. Jah. Valent. Franckii Callinus.*—*Call. Tyr-tæi, Asii carmm. quæ supers. disp. em. ill. Nic. Bachius.* *Lips.* 1831. 8vo.—Supplement—with a letter, by G. Hermann, *Lips.* 1832, 8vo.

(f) ARCHILOCHUS of Paros about Ol. xv. (720 B. C.) inventor of *iambic* verse, i. e. personal satire; (hence *Archilochia edicta* of Cos. Bibulus in Cicero ad Att. ii. 21. Cf. *Horat. Epod.* 6. 13. *Epist.* I. 19. 30. *Ars*

Poët. 79.) ἱπῶδοί, also an elegiac poet, but not of the plaintive class. See Francke Callin. p. 36, sq. A Hymn of his on Hercules used to be sung at the solemn procession of the conquerors at Olympia (καλλίνικος Pind. Ol. ix. init. from the commencing words ὦ καλλίνικε, χαῖρε' ἄναξ Ἡράκλεις). Commentaries on him were written by Apollon. Rh. Aristoph. Byz. Aristarch. Fragments will be found in Collectt. 3. 7. 8. 13. *Archiloch. reliquiæ, coll. et illustr. Ignat. Liebel. Lips. 1812. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 107. I. G. Huschke de fabb. Archilochi in Miscell. philol. i. p. 1, sqq. Lips. 1709. 8vo.*

(g) TYRTÆUS of Athens (a Rhapsodist? whence the designation *Schoolmaster*) in Ol. xxiv. (684), leader or counsellor of the Spartans in the second war against the Messenians, in which he animated them by elegies, and on their march by anapæsts (ἔμβατήρια μέλη) to valour, unanimity, and an enthusiastic love of their country. Three elegies and eight fragments are extant. His Εὐνομία likewise was celebrated. (*Aristot. Polit. v. 7. Strab. viii. p. 557. ed. Almel.*)

Tyrtæi quæ restant omnia, collegit, ill. ed. Christ. Ad. Klotz Alenb. 1767, 8vo.—See also in *Collectt. n. 7, 8, 12, 13, Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 738, sqq.* Also in *Script. Gr. Minores*, ed. Giles, Oxon. 1831. Cf. *Franck. Callinus*, p. 135. and with that (*my verm. Scriften*) p. 83, sqq.

(*h*) **ALCMAN** of Sardis, about Ol. xxvii. (671) according to Suid. Ol. xxx. 4. according to Chron. Euseb. but brought up at Sparta, a lyric poet, particularly in the *Παρθένια* class. Upon him also several grammarians wrote commentaries. See *Fragm. in the Collectt.* no. 3. *Alcm. fr. ed. Fr. Th. Welcker. Giessæ.* 1815. 4to. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 88.

(*i*) **SIMONIDES** of Amorgos one of the iambic poets admitted into the *canon* of the Alexandrians, according to Eusebius about Ol. xxix. (B. C. 664), but according to Suidas about 780 (778) B. C. An iambic poem by a Simonides is preserved in Stobæus, Tit. 73.—*rec. atque animadv. illustr. G. Dav. Koeler. Gotting.* 1781. 8vo. See *Collectt.* no. 12. 13. *Fabric. B. Græc.* t. ii. p. 150. t. iii. p. 808. xi.

(*k*) **LESCHES** (*Λέσχης*,—*ω*) of Lesbos, about Ol. xxx. (660), according to others a contemporary of Arctinus. See Welker l. c. Author of an epic poem in four books, entitled *Ἰλιάς μικρά* or *ἐλάσσων*, which contains the events before Troy from the dispute concerning the arms of Achilles to the capture of the city. See *Bibl. der alt. Lit. und K.* 1s. st. ined. p. 35. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 376.

(*l*) **TERPANDER** of Antissa in Lesbos, about Ol. xxxiii. (648), a lyric poet, and an eminent musician,

held in high estimation particularly at Sparta¹. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 292. Hoeckh Kreta, iii. p. 267. Müller Dor. ii. p. 383. not. 1. Nitzsch l. c. p. 41, sq. 143, sq.

(m) To this period belongs also an epic poem which has been ascribed to Stasinus of Cyprus, thence called *Κύπρια ἔπη*, comprising the interval between the marriage of Peleus and Thetis and the commencement of the Iliad, in eleven books. See *Bibl. der alten Liter. u. K.* 1s. st. ined. p. 23. *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. i. p. 382. *Henrichsen de carminn. Cypriis comm. Havn.* 1828. 8vo. *Jahrb. d. Philol.* xiii. p. 183, sqq. 243, sq.

(n) PISANDER (Πείσανδρος), about Ol. xxxiii., of Camirus in Rhodes, author of a celebrated epic poem, *Ἡρακλεία*, in two books. *Heyne Exc. I. ad Virg. Æn. II.* p. 382, sqq. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 590, not.

(o) ARION of Methymna in Lesbos, about Ol. xxxviii. (B. C. 628), lived at Corinth, under Periander, from the year 633. Inventor of the Dithyrambic. Herod. 1, 23, sq. *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. ii. p. 110.

¹ *Clem. Alex. Strom.* i. p. 308. Sylb. *μίλος πρῶτος περίθηκε τοῖς ποιήμασι καὶ τοὺς Λακιδαιμονίων νόμους* (Qu. *Laws or Lays*) *ἱμιλοποίησι*. See Müller Dor. i. p. 369. cf. ii. p. 333. not. 4. Nitzsch *hist. Hom.* p. 31, sq. 38, sq. 41, sq.

(p) **ALCÆUS**, about Ol. xlii. (610), of Mitylene in Lesbos, a lyric poet, distinguished himself by the resistance which he made to the tyrants of his country with arms and in his poems. See Horat. Od. i. 32. ii. 13. 28, sqq. *Fragm. s. in Collectt. no. 3. 4. v. Blomfield in Museum crit. Cantabr. n. III. Jani prolusiones III. de Alcæo, p. lyr. ejusque fragm. Halæ 1780-82. 4to. Alc. reliquiæ. Coll. et Annot. instr. A. Matthiæ. Lips. 1827. 8vo. See Welck. in Jahrb. d. Philol. xii. p. 14, sqq. Seidler im Rhein. Mus. 1829. p. 153, sqq. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 84, sqq.*

(q) **SAPPHO** (Σαπφώ,—οῦς), contemporary with Alcæus of Eresus or Mitylene, a lyric poetess. Besides several fragments we have one of her entire odes in Dionys. Hal. de compos. c. 23. and another, for the most part perfect, in Longin. c. 10; the latter has been translated by Catullus, no. 51. See in the *Collectt. no. 3. 4. fragm.—cura Jo. Christian. Wolfii. Hamb. 1733. 4to. S. carm. et fragm. rec. illustr. schemata mus. adi. H. F. Magn. Volger. Lips. 1810. 8vo. v. Blomfield in Mus. crit. Cant. no. II. See Fragm. ed. Chrn. Frid. Neue. Berol. 1827. 4to. See Seidler in the Rhein. Mus. 1829. p. 153, sqq. Fabr. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 137. Sappho von einem herrschenden Vorurtheil befreit durch Fr. Gottl. Welcker. Gött. 1816. 8vo.*

(*r*) STESICHORUS, of Himera in Sicily, about Ol. xlii. (Clint. p. 5), who gave warning of the tyranny of Phalaris (Aristot. Rhet. ii. 20), a lyric poet, but wrote also on epic subjects, e. g. *Γηγυονίς, Ἰλίου πέρις*. *St. fragmenta colleg. Jo. Andreas Suchfort. Gött. 1771. 4to. v. Blomfield in Mus. Crit. Cant. vi. p. 256. coll. O. Fr. Kleine. Berol. 1828. 8vo. Fabr. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 151, sq.*

(*s*) ERINNA, of Lesbos, a friend of Sappho, author of a poem in Hexameter verse, *Ἥλακάρη*, also of some epigrams, did not survive her nineteenth year. The poem *εἰς Ῥώμην* is of a much later age. *Fabr. Bibl. Gr. t. ii. p. 120. Welcker in Creuzer. meletem. vol. ii. p. 3.*

(*t*) THALES, of Miletus, the oldest of the Grecian philosophers, and founder of the Ionian school. He foretold a solar eclipse, which happened Ol. xlv. 4. (597) during a battle between Cyaxares, king of the Medes, and Alyattes, king of the Lydians (Herod. i. 74); he was also held in high estimation for his political talents. See §. 5. Clint. p. 7.

(*u*) EPIMENIDES, of Crete, celebrated as a thaumaturgist, versed in the art of mysterious consecrations and lustral ceremonies, purified Athens, Ol. xlv. 3,

B. C. 598. (Κυλάνειον ἄγος), at the same time allayed the commotions of the state, and prepared the legislation of Solon. Several poems are ascribed to him, *χρησμοί, καθαρμοί*, a Theogony, *Ἀεγοναυτικά*, etc. C. Fr. Heinrichs *Epimenides aus Kreta*. Leipz. 1801. 8vo. *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* 1. p. 30.

(v) SOLON, archon and legislator at Athens, Ol. xlv. 3, B. C. 594. Some fragments of his are extant, containing for the most part moral and political maxims, of which the greater number are in elegiac metre (*γῶμαι*). See *Collectt.* 7. 8. 9. 11. 12. 13. 14. *Sol. quæ supers. em. atque annot. instr.* N. Bachius. Bonn. 1825. 8vo.

(w) MIMNERMUS, of Colophon, inventor of the plaintive love elegy, particularly in his *Nanno*, contemporary with Solon; according to Horace, *Epist.* II. ii. 100, sq., the greatest elegiac poet. Fragments in the *Collectt.* no. 7. 9. 12. 14.—*quæ supers. ed. N. Bachius. Lips.* 1826. 8vo.—*Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* p. 733.

(x) ÆSOPUS, Ol. 1. (580), a Phrygian, at first a slave of the Lydian Xanthus, afterwards liberated by Iadmon, lived principally at the court of Cræsus king of Lydia, a fabulist (*λογοποιός*), reckoned also by some among the seven wise men. His fables were for a long time preserved, as to their substance, only in the

mouth of the people, until others at a later period, antecedently perhaps to the time of Socrates (*Wytttenb. ad Plat. Phæd.* p. 124. their metrical structure they owe particularly to Babrius, in the time of Augustus), committed them to writing. The collections which have been preserved in MSS. differ very materially from each other: the generality of them probably owe their origin to Maxim. Planudes. Ol. liv. 4, B. C. 560.

Ed. pr. B. Accursii. Mediol. s. a. et l. 4. 1479 or 80 (only 149 F.)—ap. Ald. Venet. 1498. 4to. 1505. fol.—e cod. bibl. regiae ap. Rob. Stephan. Paris. 1546. 4to. with 20 new F.)—op. Is. Nic. Neveleti. Francof. 1610. 1668. 8vo. (*with 148 n. F. aus Pfälzer Handschr.*)—Fab. Aesopic. collectio (ed. Joh. Hudson.) Oxon. 1718. 8vo. Other Fables have been published by Tyrwh. *diss. de Babrio*, Lond. 1779. Erlang. 1785. 8vo. from the Cod. Bodlei. in which several perfect Choliambes are preserved. Fab. Aesopicae c. Hudsoni suisque annot. ed. Jo. Mich. Heusinger. Isenaci et Lips. 1741. 8vo.—c. Jo. Hudsoni et J. M. Heusing. not. cur. G. H. Schaefero 1810. 8vo. *with 28 new Fables published by Rochefort from a Paris. Cod.* Cf. *Babrius. Fabr. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 618, sqq. *Nachträge zu Sulzer V.* §. 269. *Gravert de Aes. et fabb. Aesop. Bonn.* 1825. 8vo.

(y) PHALARIS, tyrant of Agrigentum about Ol. liv. (564). 168 letters written in the Attic dialect are attributed to him, but they are undoubtedly the production of a later sophist. See *S. Benth. diss. de epist. Phalar. etc. in Opusc. philol. Lips.* 1781. 8vo.—*Phalar. epist. Latin. fecit et illustr. Jo. Dan. a Lennep; finem operi imposuit et adnotationes quasdam præfixit L. C.*

Valckenaer. Groning. 1777. 4to. Lips. 1823. 8vo. Fabr. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 662, sqq.

(z) ANAXIMANDER of Miletus, a Philosopher of the Ionic School, born Ol. xlii. 3. B. C. 609. died shortly after Ol. lviii. 3. B. C. 545. *Fabr. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 649.*

(aa) IBYCUS of Rhegium, a lyric poet, beloved by Polycrates. *Fragm. see Collectt. no. 3. 4. Fabr. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 124, sqq. Ibyci Rheg. carminum reliquiæ. Quæst. lyric. i. 1. Scripsit. Fr. Guil. Schneidewin. Præfixa est Epist. C. Odofr. Mülleri. Gotting. 1833. 8vo. Cf. Hermann in Jahrb. d. Philol. viii. 4.*

(bb) ANACREON of Teos, (Τέως; thence Τηϊός), emigrated with his countrymen to Abdera, Ol. lix. 3. (542), but passed the greater part of his time with Polycrates and Hipparchus; a lyric poet, whose effusions principally exhibit the joyous scenes of life. Of the poems which are extant under his name, the greater part belong to a later age and to different authors. *Natchtr. see Sulzer. vi. p. 343.*

Edd. First by Henr. Stephanus. Lutet. 1554. 4to. Then Tanaquil Faber (le Febvre) Salmur. 1660. 12mo.—Madame Dacier. Paris 1682. 12mo. Amsterd. 1693. 12mo. and frequently.—Mich. Maittaire. Lond. 1740. Gr. 4to.—Jo. Corn. de Pauw. Traj. ad Rh. 1732. 4to.—Guil. Baxter. Londin. 1665. 8vo.

1710. 8vo.—Jos. Barnes. Cantabr. 1705. 8vo. 1721. 8vo.—Jo. Frid. Fischer. Lips. 1793. 8vo.—Brunck. Argent. 1778. 1786. 12mo.—Joseph Spaletti. Rom. 1781. fol. *engraven on copper from a Vatican Codex*.—sec. Levesquii coll. Cod. Palat. rec. Steph. not. int. alior. sel. suisque ill. Fr. Mehlhorn. Glogav. 1825. 8vo. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 91, sqq.

(cc) About this time also lived ARISTEAS of Proconnesus, a pretended thaumaturgist, the author of a fabulous history of the Scythians, Arimaspians, Hyperboreans, τὰ Ἀριμάσπεια, Hesiod. 4, 13, sqq. Paus. 1, 24. V, 7. Vossius de hist. Gr. IV. 2. p. 347.

(dd) THEOGNIS about Ol. lviii. (548), of Megara, in Sicily, according to Plato, in Attica Corsin. fast. Att. III. p. 109. Clinton Fast. Hell. ad a. 544 a native of the Sicilian, but resident in the Attic Megara Müller *Dor. I.* p. 141. *II.* p. 174. or rather a native of the Attic, a citizen of the Sicilian. Welcker proleg. p. xiv. Author of gnomic elegies, designated as one work in a fragment of Xenoph. in Stob. tit. 86. of which, however, we have only single distichs mixed confusedly together, containing moral apophthegms. See Sylburg. Præf.

Ed. princ. Venet. 1495. fol. with Hesiod.—ed. Wolfg. Seber. Lips. 1620. 8vo.—in the Collectt. nr. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.—Th. elegi ex fide libr. MSS. rec. et aucti c. n. Fr. Sylburg. et Brunckii ed. Imm. Bekkerus. Lips. 1815. 1827. 8vo. (*with the addition of 159 V. of an amatory character.*) Th. reliquiae. Novo ord. dispos. comm. crit. et not. adi. Frid. Theoph. Welcker. Frankof. ad Moen. 1826. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 704, sqq.

(*ee*) PHOCYLIDES, of Miletus, a highly esteemed gnomic poet, of whose productions only a few fragments remain, every one of which begins with the words *καὶ τόδε Φωκυλίδει*, whence it would appear that from the first they had no connexion. The *ποίημα ιουδαϊκόν* in epic metre which bears his name, is probably the composition of a later Christian author.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1495. 4to. with Const. Lascaris Greek Gramm. ed. Jo. Ad. Schier. Lips. 1751. 8vo.—in the Collectt. nr. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. *Fabr. B. G. t. i. p. 700.*

(*ff*) PHERECYDES, of the island Syros, about Ol. lviii. is said to have made the first attempt to write in prose on philosophical subjects. He was reputed also to have intimate connexion with the gods as a soothsayer and propitiator. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 661.*

(*gg*) PYTHAGORAS, about Ol. lx. (540), of Samos, founded a School of Philosophy at Crotona, in lower Italy, and a league, which, however, was soon broken up by the selfishness of the Croton Demagogues. Pythagoras also employed himself in investigating the origin and arrangement of the universe, and with this view applied himself to Mathematics, (*Arithmetic, theorema Pythagor.*), Astronomy, (Harmony, Music of the Spheres, a figurative expression to denote the most perfect unison), and Physics. One of his most cele-

brated philosophical doctrines is that of the Transmigration of souls, *μετεμψύχωσις*. The golden sayings, *χρυσᾶ ἔπη*, of Pythag. are the work of a later Pythagorean. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 750. *Meiners Gesch. der Wissch. in Griech. u. Rom. Lemgo.* 1781. 1 vol. p. 178, sqq. on the spuriousness of the *χρυσᾶ ἔπη*. See p. 578, sqq.

Edd. of the *χρυσᾶ ἔπη*. First Venet. 1494. 4to. with Const. Lascaris Gr. then in the ed. princeps of Hesiodus; then in *Collectt.* nr. 9—14. also in *Tabula Cebetis item aur. carm.* Pyth. cum. præfat. Cl. Salmasii. Lugd. Bat. 1640. 4to.—by J. A. Schier. Lips. 1750. 8vo. With the Commentary of Hierocles (450 A.D.) by Aurispa. Patav. 1474. 4to. by Curterius. Paris. 1583. Lond. 1654. 1673. 12mo.—by B. Needham. Cantabr. 1709. 8vo.—also in *Script. Gr. Min. ed. Giles, Oxon.* 1831.

(*hh*) THEANO, wife of Pythagoras. Under her name there are still extant seven letters, written in the Attic dialect, *Collectt.* no. 6. 29. of which, however, the last four at least are spurious. Translat. by Wieland, *die Pythagorischen Frauen.* in the 24th vol. of his Works. A fragment, likewise spurious, is preserved in *Stob. ecl. phys.* I. p. 302. *ed. Heeren.* *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 687. 884.

(*ii*) ANAXIMENES, of Miletus, a Philosopher of the Ionic School, about Ol. lx. born Ol. liii. according to Wytttenb. *Bibl. cr.* III. 4. p. 65. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 650. Clinton 5. 7.

(ll) CADMUS, an historian of Miletus: *κτίστὴς Μιλήτου καὶ Ἰωνίας*. *Collectt.* no. 20. The ancients themselves, however, considered the writings ascribed to him as spurious. *Fab. B. Gr. I.* p. 200. Clinton p. 368.

(mm) ACUSILAUS, of Argos, translated into prose the genealogical works of Hesiod, (Theogony, *Κατάλογον*). See fragm. in *Pherecydes*.

(nn) HECATÆUS, of Miletus, about Ol. lx., wrote a traditionary history under the title of *γενεαλογίαι* and others. See *Herod.* v. 36, 125. See in *Collectt.* no. 20. *Hecat. Mil. fr. Scylacis Caryand. Peripl. Ed. Rud. Henr. Clausen. Berol.* 1831. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 201. not. ii. 348. *Dahlmann Forschungen auf. d. Geb. d. Gesch. Altona* 1823. II. 1. p. 113, sqq.

XANTHUS, a Lydian. *Lydiaca* II. IV. Fragm. see *Collectt.* no. 20.

(oo) XENOPHANES, of Colophon, about Ol. lx. (540), founded a School of Philosophy at Elea (Velia) in lower Italy, see §. 8. Fragm. will be found in *Collectt.* no. 15. and a more complete collection in *Fülleborn's Beiträgen zur Geschichte der Philos.* VIIs St.—*carmm. rel. ed. et ill. Karsten.* Brux. 1830. 8vo. Besides a philosophical history *πρὸς φύσιν*, there were also by him Elegies containing exhortations to wisdom and virtue, Satires on Hom. and Hesiod., Parodies, and an epic poem *Κολοφώνιος κτίστις*. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 613.

(*pp*) HIPPONAX, of Ephesus, contemporary with Cræsus and Cyrus, an acrimonious Iambic poet (in the *canon Alex.*), Bupalus and Anthernus (*Hor. epod.* 6. 13.). He invented the Scazon Iambic. *Hippon. et Ananii iambogr. fragm. ed. Th. Fr. Welcker. Gott.* 1817. 4to. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 122.

(*qq*) LASUS, of Hermione, a celebrated Dithyrambic poet, who according to Suidas, v. Λάσος, instituted the Dithyramb. contests, lived in the reign of Hipparchus. Herod. vii. 6. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 120. not. *e.* ii. p. 128.

(*rr*) MELANIPPIDES, of Melos, about Ol. lxxv. (B. C. 520.) *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 129.

(*ss*) HERACLITUS (Ἡράκλειτος), about Ol. lxxix. (504), of Ephesus, a natural philosopher, notorious for the obscurity of his diction, owing in a great measure to the difficult nature of his subject. *Creuzer hist. Kunst.* p. 185. Of his prose works *περὶ φύσιος* see *Fragm.* by *Schleiermacher* in *Wolf's* and *Buttmann's Mus. der Alterthumswiss. Berl.* 1807. t. i. p. 313, sqq. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 623.

SECOND PERIOD.

FROM THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PERFECT DEVELOPMENT OF LITERATURE AT ATHENS, TO THE CULTIVATION OF THE SCIENCES.

§.9. THE Pisistratidæ 528-510 had already gathered poets around them, as Anacreon, Lasus, Simonides, and others. Hence arose a new species of poetry—the Drama. It had indeed been customary from a remote period especially in the Doric States of Peloponnesus, in Sicyon viz. (Herod. 5, 67. Benth. de Phal. p. 159. 163.), to exhibit on the festivals of Bacchus tragic and comic Chori, in which, besides the Dithyrambus in the solemn style, passages from the Myths, relating at first to the Deity, and subsequently to the heroes also (*οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον* Suid. see Welcker in loc. cit. p. 277.), were recited by the precentors of the chori (*οἱ ἐξάρχοντες τὸν διθύραμβον* Aristot.), or jocular songs, (*κωμῳδία* fr. *κῶμος*), which were also called *τραγῳδία* and *κωμῳδία*²; were made the vehicle of gibe and raillery. But representation by action and dialogue was first introduced at

² Böckh. Pub. Econ. of Athens. II. p. 207, sqq. Cf. Herm. ad Aristot. de poet. p. 104. 107. Welcker Nachtr. zu. d. Tril. p. 139, sq. [also Müller Dor. ii. 362.]

Athens. To this *Thespis* about 530^b and *Phrynichus* annexed the narration of a serious event from the traditional history^c, and thus gave rise to the Drama, and Tragedy properly so called (Aristot. de Poet. 4, 6.). From these Chori arose first of all the *drama satyricum*, in which the Chorus consisted of Satyrs (men in a state of nature), and the whole (even the heroic scenes) partook rather of an entertaining character. It was chiefly cultivated by *Pratinas* (*Welcker über das Satyrspiel in Nachtr. zu d. Schr. üb. d. Æsch. Trilogie* p. 183, sqq. particularly p. 276.). A similar change had been introduced at a still earlier period into the comic Chori, which displayed a profusion of wit and humour, by *Susarion* about 560 and others. But while this last species was rather to be regarded as an entertainment for the populace, *Æschylus*, with others, became during the Persian war the author of tragedy properly so called, inasmuch as he brought forward two interlocutors, and introduced the dialogue, which, however, was as yet extremely rude, and, in contrast with the lyric sprightliness of the Chori, destitute of spirit. The Satyric Drama, in which *Pratinas* and also *Æschylus* were masters, and Tragedy, were now the kinds of national poetry in indispensable request at the celebration of the Dionysian festivals among

^b Welcker Nachtr. zu. d. Trilog. p. 257, sqq.

^c According to Welcker in loc. citat. p. 268. the Dialogue of the Chorus with the leaders of the Choir, the precentors.

the Athenians, who to the vivacity of Ionic temperament united all the depth of feeling which characterized the Dorian race; for the contests in these kinds of Poetry three festivals were appointed—the Great, the Rural Dionysia, and the Lenæa^d. The poets, of whom every one engaged in the contest by the commission, and at the expense of a *φύλαξ*, vied with each other in poetical competition for the prize, which was adjudged by arbiters specially appointed for the purpose. Each one produced four pieces, three tragedies (*trilogia*), and a *drama satyricum* (*tetralogia*), until Sophocles first appeared with single pieces. See *Hermann de compositione tertralog. tragic.* 1819. in *Opusc.* ii. p. 206, sqq. Lyric poetry was at the same time raised to the acme of perfection by *Pindar*, (*ah*) contemporary with whom, though his senior, was *Simonides*, who, with others, celebrated the achievements of the nation in lyric poems, elegies, and epigrams. Both, as well as *Æschylus* and *Bacchylides* (*al*), met with the most flattering reception at the Court of Hiero of Syracuse 478–467, who was for this state, what Pisistratus and his sons had been for Athens.

§. 10. These poets all lived at the time of the glorious Persian wars, which had the effect of awakening and invigorating every intellectual energy both among the Athenians and others. The grave and

^d See Böckh. in the *Abhandlung. der Berl. Akad. Histor. philol. Cl.* 1816–17. p. 47, sqq.

severe style still prevailed among them. But no sooner had the successful issue of those wars, and the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, especially under the administration of Cimon (470-449), inspired the Athenians with a loftier sense of their importance, and refined their uncultivated hardihood into a noble manliness of character, than a corresponding elevation of the national genius began to display itself in a taste for Poetry and Art; and Athens became in the same degree the general resort of those who sought an appropriate stage for the display of their talents. Philosophy, which was principally cultivated in the Free States of Magna Græcia by the Pythagoreans and Eleatæ, §. 8. and during this period by *Parmenides* and *Zeno*, was introduced into Athens by *Anaxagoras* the Ionian (*ao*), a sage who not only created an epoch in Philosophy, by ascribing the origin and structure of the material Universe to an intelligent First Cause (*νοῦς*), but by the grace and dignity of his style contributed also to the improvement of prose composition. Diog. L. ii. 6. [Cf. Ritter I. 526, 7, 421, 296.]

SOPHOCLES (*at*) advanced the Tragic Drama to its highest perfection by the skilful arrangement and development of the action,—the result of his genius, not of an acquired theory,—by the representation of characters, which raise themselves by their moral dignity above the influence of fate, and the calamities in which they had involved themselves, not in consequence

of crimes, but of involuntary errors; by the simple majesty of the Dialogue, for which he was the first to employ three interlocutors, and by the curtailment of the choral odes, which he reduced to their just proportions, whereas in most over the pieces of Æschylus, the lyric parts were still allowed a decided predominance over the Dialogue. *Ion* also (*be*), *Achæus* (*bl*), and *Agathon* (*bt*), contributed largely to the improvement of dramatic composition. In political and forensic eloquence, *Pericles*, a pupil of Anaxagoras, was preeminently distinguished. (*Cic. Brut.* 7, 28. 11, 44.) Hence, after the death of Cimon, 449—428, he enjoyed without a rival a complete ascendancy over the minds of the Athenians; while, at the same time, the theory and the various arts of eloquence (*L. Cresollii theatrum rhetorum, orator. etc. in Gronov. thes. antiqu. vol. x. Ueber die Bildung d. Rhetor. unter den Gr. in Manso's verm. Abh. Breslau 1821. L. Spengel συνηγωγή τέχων s. artium scr. ab init. usque ad edit. Aristot. ll. de rhetorica. Stuttg. 1828. 8vo.*) were introduced into Athens by Rhetoricians from Sicily, where, since the expulsion of the Tyrants, especially of Thrasydæus from Agrigentum 472, and Thrasybulus from Syracuse 465, eloquence had been cultivated in various ways in the democratic states, and reduced to a regular system by *Corax*, *Tisias*, and *Empedocles*, (*Diog. L. viii. 57. ix. 25. Cic. Brut. 12. 64. Quintil. iii. 1. 8vo.*) The age of which we treat,

however, being still of a poetic character, though it cannot be denied that they imparted to prose composition a greater richness and fulness of expression, they sought to compensate for their deficiency in solid matter by external pomp, by images and figures. The most remarkable of those who addicted themselves to this pursuit were *Gorgias* of Leontini (*bd*), *Protagoras* of Abdera (*bf*), *Thrasymachus* of Chalcedon, who first employed the oratorical rhythm, (Cic. Or. 52.), *Prodicus* of Ceos (*bn*), *Hippias* of Elis (*bm*); at the same time, however, they were ambitious of signalizing themselves by the extent of their attainments, in being conversant with the whole range of science at that time known, as Philosophers, Statesmen, and Orators, and by the versatility of their talents, which enabled them to treat logical and metaphysical problems of every kind, even the most diametrically opposite, and to represent them severally, according to their inclination, in a favourable or an exceptionable point of view, (*Sophisten*, Cresollius, &c. *J. Geel hist. crit. sophist. in nov. acta soc. Rheno-Traj.* p. ii. *Traj. ad Rh.* 1825. 8vo.) an art, of which *Zeno* of Elea had laid the foundation by his Dialectic. *Gorgias* opened also the first school of Rhetoric at Athens, and from that time the theory and practice of eloquence went hand in hand.

§. 11. Historical composition also was cultivated with success. After that *Dionysius*, *Pherecydes* (*aw*), *Simonides the Genealogist*, *Herodorus*, had begun

to narrate the oral traditions, and *Hellanicus* (*av*), also to handle proper subjects of history*, though only summarily, and without chronological precision, (Thuc. i. 97.) *Herodotus*, an Ionian (*bp*), the first who excelled in this species of composition, commenced investigations, which were further pursued at this period, especially by *Hippys* of Rhegium, and *Herodorus*; but, notwithstanding the genuine historic spirit with which he deduces every fact from its cause, and, without intermixing any reflections of his own, suffers every incident to evolve itself with all the vividness of reality before our eyes, notwithstanding his honest love of truth, which scrupulously discriminates between what he has heard from others, and what he has seen and witnessed himself; and his moral rectitude of feeling, which invariably exhibits in a prominent light the punishment of wickedness and insolence, and the reward of virtue and integrity; notwithstanding the tact and adroitness with which he connects the most varied multiplicity of facts into one harmonious whole, (not as an imitator of Homer, or with any regard to the understanding, but by embracing occasions of episodic digression as they spontaneously present themselves,) and the skill with which he ranges them in subservience to his main

* [To a deficiency of such subjects we may ascribe the tardy progress of literature in this department. Before the Persian war no event of national interest had occurred of sufficient moment to engage the pen of an historian.]

design, of setting forth, viz., from their first commencement, the contests of the Barbarians and Greeks, and despite his (Ionic) talent for vivid delineation, he is characterized nevertheless, with all his old honestheartedness and good humour, by a garrulity, and an almost rude simplicity of speech, alien to genuine prose, which must ever be the result of a well-proportioned development of the intellectual powers^f. *Thucydides*, on the other hand, imparted the highest dignity to history; with a stern severity of criticism^f he applied it to the instruction of others, particularly of Statesmen, (i. 22. *Pragmatismus*,) aimed more at depth and richness of thought than elegance of expression, and although by no means deficient in imagination (see vii. 70, sq.), he allowed it too little scope, and preferred an antique cast and a rigid precision to gracefulness of expression. His leading characters detail their motives and views in set formal speeches, because his was the age in which forensic and political eloquence flourished, whereas Herodotus for the same purpose employs almost exclusively the Dialogue. He was imitated with tolerable success by *Philistus* (*ch*) the Syracusan.

§. 12. The period at which these exertions were

^f [His subject, observes Heeren, necessarily made him a critic; he thus became the inventor of the art of historical criticism, probably without being conscious of the great value of his discovery.]

made, viz. the first half of the Peloponnesian war, especially from 459^z, was peculiarly favourable, inasmuch as the national character had received an elevating impulse from the glorious struggle with the Doric states, and from the feeling of security and power which a series of victories had engendered, as well as from a consciousness of liberty, which was daily becoming more and more consolidated. But with the increase of prosperity there was manifested at the same time a growing appetite for enjoyment, for selfish and sensual pleasure, and the state meanwhile was surrendered, especially during the administration of Pericles, and still more by succeeding demagogues, who were not so well versed in the art of government as he was, to the passions of an unbridled mob; those who were ambitious

z This is denominated the age of Pericles, as if the influence of a single individual could have effected that, in a democratic state, which was effected by Augustus, or Louis XIV. in an absolute monarchy. True it is, however, that the age in which Literature most flourished, coincided with that of Pericles, because both were under the influence of the same spirit which characterized the times; for even Pericles was the creation of his age. And Pericles, it is probable, was not so much actuated by a genuine enthusiasm for art and science, like Cosmo or Lorenzo of Medici, as (observes Plutarch) by the shrewd calculation, that the citizens, especially those of the lower classes, would more favourably acquiesce in his political innovations, in proportion as he provided for them some lucrative occupation.

of distinction sought to acquire it not so much by a genuine patriotism in spirit and action, as by Rhetorical and Dialectic arts, and the same tone eventually pervaded Literature itself. The Tragic art began to decline; its last great representative, *Euripides* (*bq*), paid too much homage to the rhetorical and dialectic taste of his contemporaries, and bestowed too little attention on the arrangement of his materials; though, for his great talent in exciting pity, and moving the passions, he was styled by Aristotle (*Poet.* c. 13, 10.) with justice the most tragic of all poets, and, owing to the truth of his moral and political reflections, too often, however, introduced in improper places, was the favourite of the Philosophers. Comedy, on the other hand, which had originally been nothing more than rude extemporaneous jests, gibes, and personalities, acquired a regular form through *Epicharmus* (*ad*) and *Phormis* in Sicily, through *Cratinus* (*bg*), who gave to Comedy a more ethical direction, inasmuch as he lashed vicious characters, and even Pericles, with unsparing hand, *Crates*, who constructed his pieces on a determinate plan, and depicted general characters, (*Meineke qu. scen.* l. p. 26. cf. *Lessings ramb. Dramaturg.*), the witty but caustic (*Mein.* l. c. p. 38, sq.) *Eupolis* (*bh*), distinguished for the spirit and vigour of his delineations, *Pherecrates* (*by*), who, like *Crates*, preferred general portraitures of character

to personalities, ἀντιχάματος (*Meineke* 2. p. 32.), and particularly by *Aristophanes* (b ζ), when the art was in its most palmy state, inasmuch as it exhibited in its animadversions on political and other miscarriages, its ridicule of the Philosophers and Tragic poets, and its parody of particular passages in their pieces, a faithful picture of democratic licentiousness. In the same spirit wrote *Hermippus* (*Meineke* p. 30), *Phrynichus* (id. 2. p. 6.), *Plato* (b ι), *Amipsias* (*Meineke* l. c. p. 42, sqq.), and the other comic poets of the *old Comedy*, of whom the names of about fifty have been preserved. Even during this period, however, on the unfortunate issue of the Peloponnesian war about Ol. xciii. it was confined within narrower bounds, and the ridicule of persons by name, of the administration and the ministers of state, was interdicted, (*middle Comedy*. See *Grauert* in the *Rhein. Mus.* II. 1. p. 50, sqq. a division probably derived from the Alexandrian Grammarians); with the prevalent increase of poverty the Chorus also (*Meineke* 1. p. 34, sq.) became silent. The poets of this Comedy, of whom the names of seventy-five are extant, made the old poets, philosophers, especially Platonic and Pythagorean, and Mythic, and also general characters, as the drunkard, the miser, &c. the subjects of their raillery (*Meineke* 2. p. 3, sqq.). The most celebrated among them were *Antiphanes* (c χ) and *Alexis*, also *Eubulus* (*Meineke* 3. p. 16, sqq.), *Anaxandrides* (id. ib. p. 23.), *Amphis* (id. ib. p. 42.).

Great value was attached to Catalogues of the pieces, as well those of the Tragic as of the Comic poets, with dates of the years when they were exhibited (*didascalía*), since even Aristotle bestowed much pains upon them, and not only later Grammarians, as Lycophron, Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Aristophanes Byz., Aristarchus, Crates Mall., Didymus, but philosophers also wrote upon Comedy, as Theophrastus, Dicæarchus, Chamæleon, Philochorus.

Resembling Comedy as a portraiture of manners were among the Dorians the Mimes of *Sophron* (*bw*) and *Xenarchus*, representations in the form of dialogue from scenes of every-day life, of which we have an imitation still extant in the *Adoniazusæ* of Theocritus.

§. 13. The corruption of the age instigated noble spirits to lay a check upon its further progress, particularly *Socrates* (*bu*). The earlier philosophers, Ionians, Eleatæ, §. 8. and others, in this period *Parmenides* (*aq*), *Melissus* (*as*), *Leucippus* (*au*), *Empedocles* (*bb*), *Democritus* (*bc*), *Ocellus* (*ap*), had devoted themselves to the investigation of the nature of things, and to that which we call Metaphysics, but the ancients Physics (*τὰ φυσικά*); *Pythagoras* directed his own energies and those of his disciples, partly to this subject, but partly also to the moral and political improvement of men, with the result that, as long as Pythagoreans presided at their head, the States of Magna Grecia enjoyed the most uninterrupted tranquil-

lity and happiness, but that, as soon as the Pythagorean league was dissolved, they were distracted by parties and factions. *Zeno* of Elea (*ay*) had applied himself particularly to Dialectic. *Socrates* devoted himself entirely to the moral reformation of his contemporaries, while he discarded metaphysical investigations on Nature and the Universe as useless, and transcending the capacities of the human mind, and confined philosophy to the knowledge of men and their duties. The lessons of virtue which he delivered in artless conversations with men of all classes, derived weight from the unimpeachable rectitude of his life, and the ardour which he manifested in pursuit of truth, his disinterestedness, his simple and unaffected manner, which was entirely free from dogmatism, gave him the advantage over the avarice and pompous vanity of the Sophists. The analytical precision and distinctness of his ideas, his simple and natural diction, and the impulse which he gave to the study of human nature, had a powerful effect not only on the spirit of philosophy, but also on the improvement of the language and style of prose composition, the last, but, owing to the exact proportion of the mental powers required for its complete development, the most perfect production of Grecian genius.

The great historians had their respective failings. *Herodotus*, with all his sweetness and perspicuity, was deficient in energy; *Thucydides*, with his elevated

sternness, in grace ; the orators *Antiphon* and *Ando-
eides* disdained the artificial refinements of the Sophists,
and observed in their speeches that simplicity which
is the indication of a chastened intellect. First the
Socratics, as *Antisthenes* (Diog. L. vi. 14. Phot. p. 173.
Hoesch. p. 101 b. Bekk.) *Cebes* and *Xenophon* (*ca*), the
last also as an historian, who employed history, not like
Thucydides, as a guide for statesmen, but rather as a
medium of moral cultivation, (to which end, however,
his moral writings more essentially contributed ; among
which may be included also his philosophical Romance,
the *Cyropædia*, being a picture of a flourishing king-
dom subject to an unlimited monarchy,) evince con-
siderable powers of intellect and imagination, acuteness
and wit, and blend precision and dignity with grace
and simplicity. But above all *Plato* stands preemi-
nent for the versatility of his genius ; in his language
are combined all the intellectual powers in their highest
perfection, and in the most beautiful symmetry, and in
his metaphysical, moral, political, and dialectic investi-
gations, by aspiring after the ideal, he laid the founda-
tion of a scientific method of treating philosophy.

§. 14. The flourishing period of philosophy began
with Socrates. But only a few of his disciples, as
Xenophon, *Cebes* (*cs*), *Æschines* (*cq*), trod entirely
in his steps ; others seized upon single portions of the
Socratic doctrine. *Antisthenes* (*c*) and *Aristippus* (*co*)
occupied themselves, after the example of their master,

solely with Ethics, but the former carried them to the extremity of rigour, inasmuch as he paid no regard to the sensual nature of man, but represented an independence on external influences as the highest object of exertion (the highest good); his successor was *Diogenes (cp)*. *Aristippus*, on the other hand, placed the supreme good in a refined and rational enjoyment of life. The one was the precursor of the Stoics, the other of the Epicureans. Others preferred taking up the acute definitions and conclusions which Socrates propounded in his discourses, and practised Dialectic, which, however, they disfigured by their fallacies and sophisms, as *Euclides of Megara (cd)* (thence *Megarian*)^h, *Menedemus of Eretria, (Eretrian)*. But *Plato (ce)*, the greatest genius among the Grecian philosophers, compassed the whole range of philosophy; he applied himself anew to the questions on the origin and cohesion of the world, on the rise and signification of ideas, and in general to that which we denominate Metaphysics, investigations, which were the more congenial to him, because his rich poetical imagination found therein the amplest scope, while at the same time he taught the purest morality, and shewed himself a master in a sound

^h Spalding vindiciæ philosoph. Megaricorum, Berol. 1792. Ritter über die Philos. der Megarischen Schule im Rhein. Mus. ii. 3. p. 295, sqq. [Ritter Hist. Anc. Philos. ii. p. 124, sqq. on the Eretrian school, see p. 141.]

and convincing Dialectic as well as in the art of dialogue. He exhibited at once the essential notion of philosophy by the distinction which he made between διζα and ἐπιστήμη, and the connection of its several parts. The Pythagoreans *Timæus* (cf), *Archytas* (cg), *Philolaus* (cn), and others, whose remains contained the noblest moral and political lessons, were still contemporary with him, and in high repute.

§. 15. Socrates was also instrumental in separating philosophy from the study of eloquence, which the Sophists had united with it (Cic. de Orat. iii. 16, 19), and of thus accelerating the attainment of perfection in each, inasmuch as every one might now bestow his undivided attention upon a single branch; the healthy and correct taste of the Athenians was a sufficient check upon any tendency which the importance of the subject-matter might have to superinduce an indifference as to the language in which it was expressed, and eloquence found an ample variety of resources in the public transactions of the forum and the state. Themistocles, Cimon, Pericles, Alcibiades, are already named as persons distinguished for their eloquence (Cic. Brut. 7. Orat. ii. 23. See Ruhnkenii hist. crit. orat. Græc.); but they left behind them no written orations. These are first ascribed to *Cleophon*, *Aristophon*, *Phæax*, *Callistratus*; some of this description by *Antiphon* (br) and *Andocides* (bx) are still extant. Statesmen, leaders of the

people (*δημαγωγοί*), and orators, became synonymous designations. The first who, as a Socratic, combined ease and elegance with simplicity and dignity, was *Lysias* (*cr*), a friend of Socrates. But eloquence and oratory were first directed in their proper channel by *Isocrates* (*cr*). Without being exempt from the artificial embellishment with which it had been invested by the Sophists, he nevertheless employed it with discreet moderation, and, reclaiming it from their unprofitable subtilities, applied it to the practical purposes of life, and by his system of instruction formed the most eminent orators and writers as *Lycurgus*, *Leodamus*, *Isæus*, *Eubulus*, *Androtion*, *Aristogiton*, *Cephisodorus*, *Philiscus*, *Naucrates*, the historian, *Theopompus*, *Ephorus*, and others, (*Cic. or. 52. Brut. 8. de orat. ii. 22. iii. 44, 173.*). But eloquence first received its highest finish, when the political relations became more complicated, and the welfare of the state itself was placed in jeopardy by the conflict of parties in the age of Philip of Macedon. Then it was that *Demosthenes* (*df*) displayed in his orations a consummate art and vigour of expression combined with an elevated simplicity, and raised Athenian eloquence above that of all other nations. As a politician and an orator, he had the following competitors; *Hyperides* (*dg*), *Lycurgus* (*cz*), *Hegesippus*, *Marocles*, *Polyeuctus* of Sphettos, and others, *Æschines* (*dh*), the betrayer of his country, and *Demades* (*di*). On the other hand,

oratory in the style of Isocrates already began to exercise a prejudicial influence upon historical composition, which first shewed itself in *Theopompus* (*da*), not only in rhetorical ornament, but also in the distortion of facts.

§. 16. Epic poetry declined more and more; *Panyasis* (*ar*) and *Antimachus* (*ck*) were certainly admitted by the Alexandrians into their *canon*, but distinguished nevertheless as authors who in no respect approached the ancient standard (*Quintil.* x. 1, 53. 4.); and, to judge from their fragments, their poems, as well as those of *Chærilus* (*ci*), were rather the fruits of study than of poetic genius. Among the lyrics, the Dithyrambic poets *Pratinas*, *Philoxenus* (*cl*), and *Timotheus* (*cm*), were eminent, the last also as a musician; as an Elegiac and Tragic poet, the Tyrant *Critias* (*cn*). On the other hand, the Sciences properly so called, which are less subject to the influence of the imagination, than of the observation and intellect, were more assiduously cultivated. Natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, as well as political science (*τὰ πολιτικά*), especially cultivated by the Pythagoreans, *Archytas* and *Plato*, were now for the first time regarded as parts of philosophy; as natural philosophers, *Alcmæon*, a Pythagorean, *Dionysius* of Apollonia, *Empedocles* and *Democritus*, are particularly named; as mathematicians and astronomers, *Philolaus*, *Theodorus* of Cnidus, the preceptor

of Plato, and particularly *Eudoxus* of Cnidus (*cy*). Geography was combined with history; the facts which had at that time been collected respecting particular countries and tracts, were communicated by the earliest prose-writers and historians in their historical works; as Herodotus likewise frequently avails himself of opportunities for introducing descriptions of countries from his own personal observation or from the report of others. *Anaximander* (1st Period n. z.) is said to have projected the first map of the earth, and such was that perhaps which the Milesian Aristagoras laid before the Spartan King Cleomenes about 503 B. C. (Herod. v. 49. *χάλκιοι πίνακα, ἐν τῇ γῆς ἀπάσης περιόδου ἐνετέμνητο, καὶ θάλασσά τε πᾶσα καὶ ποταμοὶ πάντες*). Proper geographies unconnected with history are the *περίπλοι* of Scylax and Hanno. But first in the age of Alexander, and principally by him, and, at a later period, by the conquests of the Romans, the sphere of geographical research became so extended, that Eratosthenes and Strabo were enabled to describe the whole earth at that time known. Medicine was raised by the priests of Æsculapius, *Ἀσκληπιάδαι*, from its rude state, in which it was confined to the cure of external injuries, and to magic charms, and became afterwards more generally known and cultivated. *Hippocrates* (*bv*) of Cos was the first who treated it scientifically. Gymnastics also were applied to medicinal purposes, for

strengthening and invigorating the body, by *Herodicus* of Selymbria, in the time of Socrates. (Plato de Repub. iii. p. 406. Ast. ad Plat. Phædr. p. 223. Heind. ib. p. 190. C. Fr. Hermann ad Lucian de conscr. hist. p. 218.) At the same time *Acumenus* (Ἀκουμένος) was the most celebrated Physician in Athens, a friend of Socrates, as well as his son *Eryximachus* (Valck. ad Xen. Mem. p. iii. 13. 2.). But the sons of Hippocrates, *Thessalus* and *Draco*, already abandoned the path of experience, and applied to the science of medicine dialectic arts and the philosophy of Plato.

(a) *SIMONIDES* of Ceos, (Κίως thence Κεῖος), born Ol. lvi. 1. (B. C. 556.) gains a victory over Æschylus Ol. lxxiii. 1. (448) d. Ol. lxxviii. 2. (467). Inventor of the plaintive Elegy, and Lyric Poet, eminently versed in the pathetic style, (*Catull.* 38, 8. *Horat.* *Od.* ii. 1. 38. *Quinct.* x. 1, 64.) author of several smaller poems in commemoration of remarkable persons and events of his time, (ἐπιγράμματα, Inscriptions). He was a favourite with Hipparchus, the Tyrant Hiero of Syracuse, and Pausanias king of Sparta. On his art of memory, see *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 86. *Quint.* xi. 2. 11. Fragments of his Poems and Epigrams see in *Collectt.* no. 3. 4. 8—13. *van Goens diss. de Simonide Ceo, poëta et philosopho. Ultraj.* 1768. 4to. *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. ii. p. 142.)

(ab) PHRYNICHUS, of Athens, a disciple of Thespis and Tragic poet; he was the first who introduced female characters, and chiefly made use of the (*Trochaic*) Tetrameter. *Herm. ad Arist. poët.* p. 108.) His piece *Μιλήτου ἄλωσις* was exhibited Ol. lxx. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 316. cf. *Blomfield Præf. Æsch. Pers.*

(ac) ÆSCHYLUS, of Eleusis or Decelea in Attica. He gained his first Tragic prize Ol. lxxiv. 1. B. C. 484. But being defeated by Sophocles Ol. lxxvii. 4. B. C. 468., he went to Sicily, and died at Gela Ol. lxxxviii. 1. B. C. 456. (*Clint.* p. 45.). Of his 70—90 Tragedies, 7 only are extant. *Προμηθεὺς δισμώτης, Πέρσαι, Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβαις, Ἀγαμέμνων, Χοηφόροι, Εὐμενίδες, Ἰκέτιδες.*

Editions. Ed. pr. ap. Aldum Manutium 1518. 8vo.—ed. Franc. Robortelli. Venet. 1552. 8vo.—cum scholiis ed. P. Victorius. ap. H. Steph. 1557. 4to.—ed. Guil. Canter. Antw. 1580. 12mo.—cum scholiis fragm. et comment. ed. Thom. Stanley. Londin. 1663. fol.—rec. Jo. Corn. de Pauw. Hagae Com. 1748. 4to. 2 vols.—rec. et illustr. Chr. God. Schütz. Halae Sax. 1782—94. 1799.—1807. 1809—1821. 4 vols. 8vo.—ex ed. Th. Stanl.—ed. Sam. Butler. Cantabr. 1809. 4to. et 8vo.—(by Porson) Lond. et Oxon. (1806) 1794. 2 vols. 8vo. (see *Wolfs Anal.* ii. p. 284.)—e rec. Ric. Pors. passim reficta a Guil. Dindorfio. Lips. 1827. 8vo. ad opt. librr. fidem rec. integr. lect. variet. notasque adi. Aug. Wellauer. Lips. 1823. 3 vols. 8vo. (t. iii. *Lex. Æschyleum.* ib. 1830.)—*Æsch. tragg. Prometheus, Persæ et Septem ad Th. Sophoclis Antigone, Euripidis Medea ex optimis exemplaribus emendatæ* (a Rich. Phil. Brunck.) Argentor.

1779. 8vo.—Æsch. *Prom. ad fidem MSS. em. notas et gloss. adjecit Car. Jac. Blomfield. Cantabr. 1810. 8vo. Lips. 1822. also Persæ ib. 1814. Lips. 1823. Sept. c. Th. ib. 1817. Lips. 1823. Agamemn. 1818. Lips. 1823. Choeph. 1824. Lips. eod. Æschylos Eumeniden Gr. u. deutsch mit erläuternden Abh. von K. O. Müller. Götting. 1833—4. Æsch. von. H. Voss zum Theil voll. v. J. H. Voss. Heidelb. 1826.—See Nachträge zu Sulzers Theorie der sch. K. ii. B. S. 391. Fr. Glieb Welcker die Aeschylische Trilogie Prometheus u. s. w. Darmst. 1824. 8vo. Nachtrag. Frankf. a. M. 1826.—Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 164, sqq.*

(ad) EPICHARMUS, about Ol. lxxiv. of Cos, but resided in Sicily, a comic poet, see §. 12. Müller Dor. ii. p. 363. 368. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 298, sqq. 440. De Epicharmo. Scr. Harles. Essen. 1822. 8vo. C. J. Grysar de Doriensium comædia. Epicharmi etc. fragm. vol. i. Colon. 1828. 8vo.

(ae) THEMISTOCLES the celebrated general of the Athenians. 21 letters are ascribed to him, which he is said to have written in exile (477—471.) Bentley, however, *diss. de Phal. ep.* has proved them to be spurious.—e MS. Vatic. ed. Jo. Matth. Caryophilus. Rom. 1626. 4to.—rec. ill. et vindic. Christ. Schoettgen. Lips. 1710. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 691, sqq.

(af) PRATINAS of Phlius, a lyric poet, invented also at Athens the *Drama Satyricum*, and was an eminent master therein. Müller Dor. ii. p. 380.

(ag) CORINNA, a lyric poetess of Thebes or Tanagra. see in *Collectt.* no. 5. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 118. *Welcker in Creuzeri Meletem.* ii. p. 1, sqq. also Boeckh. corp. inscr. t. i.

(ah) PINDAR, of Thebes, b. Ol. lxxv. 3. B.C. 517. d. Ol. lxxxiii. 4. B.C. 445. the greatest lyric poet. *Hor. Od.* iv. 2. Of his poems (διθύραμβοι, ἑγκώμια, ὕμνοι, and παιᾶνες, θῆνοι and others), are still extant triumphal odes on the Victors in the festive games, ἐπινίκια, Olympia 14, Pythia 12, Nemea 11, Isthmia 8.

Ed. pr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1513. 8vo.—cum scholiis per Zach. Calliergum. Romæ 1515. 4to.—Πινδάρου περίδοις. op. Erasm. Schmidii. Viteberg. 1016. 4to.—ed. Oxoniensis (cur. Rich. West. et Rob. Welsted.) 1697. fol.—Pindari carm. cum lectionis varietate et adnotationibus (scholiis et fragm.) iterum curavit Chr. Gottl. Heyne. Götting. 1798. 8vo. Lips. 1817. 3 vols. (*School Edit.* 1798. 1813. 8vo.)—P. opera, quæ supersunt textu in genuina metra restit. et ex fide MSS. doct. conj. recens. annot. crit. schol. int. interpr. Lat. comment. perp. et indd. adj. A. Boeckhius. Lips. 1811—18. ii. (each pp. 2.) 4to.—Pind. carm. rec. metra constit. lect. var. adj. Chr. Guil. Ahlwardt. Ed. min. Lips. 1820. 8vo.—ex rec. Boeckhii comm. perp. illustr. Lud. Dissenius. Gothae et Erford. 1830. 8vo.—Pind. carmm. selecta cum scholiis selectis suisque notis edid. Frid. Gedike. Berol. 1786. 8vo. Theoph. Luc. Frid. Tafel dilucidat. Pindaric. Berol. ii. 1825.—See *Nachträge zu Sulzers Th. B. i. S. 49. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 57.*

(ai) BACCHYLIDES, of Ceos, nephew to Simonides,

a lyric poet, and a rival of Pindar at the court of King Hiero of Syracuse. *B. fragm. coll. rec. interpr. C. Fr. Neue.* Berol. 1823. 8vo. *Fragm.* see in *Collectt.* no. 7. 8a 12mo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii.* p. 114.

(ak) PRAXILLA, of Sicyon, a lyric poetess. See *Collectt.* no. 4. 5. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii.* p. 135.

(al) To this period belongs also, according to Hug and others, the *περίπλους* of the Carthaginian Hanno, translated into Greek, being a description of a voyage on the western coasts of Libya. It is found in the Edit. of Steph. Byz. by *Abr. Berkelius*, in the Hudsonian Collect. no. 22. edited by *J. L. Hug.* Freib. 1808. 4to. by *F. G. Kluge.* Bresl. 1828. in a School programme. Cf. *Ukert Geogr. der Gr. und Röm.* (Weimar 1816.) i. p. 61.

(am) DIONYSIUS, of Miletus, an historian, (a different person from *Dion* of Samos, [see, however, Clinton. F. H. ii. 37.]) wrote the traditional history, (*Μυθικά* Diod. Sic. i. 65, sq. *κύκλος μυθικός* in Prose. See *Jahrb. der Philol. und Pædag.* xiii. p. 242. *Lobeck. Aglaoph.* p. 990. *Müller Proleg.* p. 95. 98.) the events of his time (*Περσικά, τὰ μετὰ Δαρεῖον*). *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i.* p. 378. *Creuzer hist. Kunst.* p. 125, sqq.

(an) DIOGENES, of Apollonia, a natural philosopher.—*de ætate et scriptis diss. fragm. ill. doctrinam expos. Fr. Panzerbieter. Lips. 1830. 8vo.—ill. Wilh. Schorn in Anaxag. sqq.*

(ao) ANAXAGORAS, of Clazomenæ, b. Ol. lxx. (67 according to *Wytttenb. Bibl. cr. iii. 4. p. 65.*) l. B. C. 500. d. 88. l. B. C. 427, went (in his 20th year?) to Athens, where Pericles and Euripides had the benefit of his instruction. §. 10. Among his disciples were Archelaus of Athens, and Diogenes of Apollonia, *Fragm. coll. et comm. instr. ed. Schaubach. Lips. 1827. 8vo.—ill. Wilh. Schorn. Bonn. 1829. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 644.*

(ap) OCELLUS LUCANUS, a Pythagorean, under whose name a work is extant, *περὶ τῆς τοῦ παντὸς φύσεως*, probably translated by a more modern hand from the Doric into the Attic Dialect. (cf. *Stob. ecl. i. p. 422—428. ed. Heeren with Ocellus. p. 514. 519. 530.*)

Ed. pr. Paris. 1539. 4to.—Oc. luc. de la nature de l'univers; Timée de Locres de l'ame du monde, avec la traduction franç. et des remarques par M. l'abbé Batteux. à Paris 1768. 3 vols. 8vo.—Oc. Luc. gr. ad fid. MSS. et edd. rec. comment. perp. auxit et vindicare studuit A. F. W. Rudolphi. Lips. 1801. 8vo. Also in the *Collectt. no. 30. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 855. Meiners Gesch. d. Wiss. I. p. 584.* On the other side, *Bardili Epochen d. vorz. philos. Begr. (Halle 1788.) p. 165.*

(aq) PARMENIDES of Elea, about Ol. lxxix. (according to *Fülleborn*), a disciple of Xenophanes. The fragments of his philosophical poem *περὶ φύσεως* may be found in *Steph. poes. phil.* and more fully in *Fülleborn's* *Beyträgen* vi. st. Cf. under Empedocles. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 621. *Clinton* p. 378.

(ar) PANYASIS of Halicarnassus, about Ol. lxxviii. paternal uncle to Herodotus, put to death by the tyrant Lygdamis, Ol. lxxx. 4. B. C. 457. *Clint.* p. 27. 45. one of the five classic epics (*Quint.* x. 1, 54.), wrote an *Ἡρακλεία* in fourteen books, also according to Suidas another poem on the Ionian Colonies in Asia Minor in elegiac verse *Ἰωνικά*. Three fragments of him (of Heraclea?) see in *Brunck gnom.* p. 130. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 734.

(as) MELISSUS, leader of the Samians against Pericles, Ol. lxxxviii. 1. (B. C. 428), a philosopher who developed with greater precision the principles of Xenophanes respecting the one eternal substance, a pupil of Parmenides. *Περὶ φύσεως καὶ τοῦ ὄντος*. See Fragments in *Brandis comm. eleat.* p. 183, sqq. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 659.

(at) SOPHOCLES of Athens, b. Ol. lxx. 4. (B. C. 497.) d. Ol. xciii. 4. (B. C. 405), obtained the Tragic prize against Æschylus Ol. lxxvii. 4. shared the com-

mand with Pericles against the insurgent Samians. Of his 106 dramatic pieces, only seven are extant: *Αἴας μαστιγοφόρος*, *Ἡλέκτρα*, *Οἰδίπους Τύραννος*, *Ἀντιγόνη*, *Οἶδ. ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ*, *Τραχίνιαι*, *Φιλοκτήτης*. See §. 10.

Ed. pr. ap. Aldum. 1502. 8vo.—*Σχόλια παλαιά*. Rom. 1518. 4to.—Soph. Trag. Gr. cum Græcis Demetrii Triclinii scholiis ap. Adrian. Turnebum. Paris. 1553. 4to.—Sophocl. Trag. VII. una cum omnibus Gr. scholiis et cum Latinis Joach. Camerarii. Acc. annotationes H. Stephani in Soph. et Euripid. 1568. 8vo.—Gr. opera Guil. Canteri. Antw. 1579. 12mo.—Gr. et Lat. cum scholiis cur Jo. Capperonnier et Jo. Franc. Vauvilliers. 1781. 4to. 2 vols.—Soph. Trag. VII. ad optimor. exemplarium fidem emendatæ cum versione et notis ex editione Rich. Franc. Phil. Brunck. Argentor. 1786. 2 vols. 4to. 4 vols. 8vo.—Tom. iii, iv. in Soph. Tr. scholiastes Græci (acc. fragm. et ind.) ih. 1789.—cum animadv. Sam. Musgravii. Acc. Soph. fragm. ex edit. Brunck. nec non index verborum. Oxoni. 1800. 8vo. 2 vols.—Soph. Tr. VII. ac deperditarum fragmenta, emend. varietatem lectionis, scholia, notasque tum aliorum tum suas adjecit Car. Gottl. Aug. Erfurdt. Acc. Lexicon Sophocleum et index verborum locupletissimus. Lips. 1802. 6 vols. Trach. Electr. Philoct. Antig. Œdip. Tyr. Ajax. vol. vii. Œd. Col. em. et notas adj. Ludov. Heller et Lud. Doederlein. Lips. 1825.—ad opt. libr. fid. iterum rec. et brevibus notis instr. C. G. A. Erfurdt. Lips. 1809, sqq. 8vo. contin. by Hermann.—ad opt. libr. fid. em. c. brevi notatione emendat. Cur. God. H. Schæfer. Lips. 1810. 2 vols. small 8vo.—ad opt. exempl. fidem ac præc. Cod. vetust. Florent. a P. Elmsleio coll. em. (Fr. Gaisford). Lips. 1827. 8vo.—rec. et expl. Ed. Wunder. (in Bibl. Gr. c. Jacobs. et R. IX.) Goth. et. Erf. 1831, sqq. 8vo.—recogn. et hrevi ann. schol. in usum instr. Fr. Neuius. Lips. 1831. 8vo.

Philoctetes cum notis Fr. Gedike. Berol. 1781. 8vo.—ed. Phil. Buttmann. Berol. 1822.—recogn. et comm. in usum juv.

studiosæ ill. J. P. Matthæi. Altona 1822. 8vo.—Ajax Gr. cum scholiis et commentario perpetuo edid. Christ. Aug. Lobeck. Lips. 1809. S. Œd. T. ex rec. P. Elmsley, qui et annotatt. suas adj. Oxon. et Lond. 1811. 8vo. Lips. 1821. 8vo. S. Œd. in Col. c. schol. vet. et suis comment. tum emendatior edita tum explanatior ab Car. Reisigio Thur. Jenæ 1820. 8vo. *With* C. Reisigii comm. crit. de Soph. Œd. C. Jenæ 1822. 8vo. Ejusd. enarratio exegetica. ib. 1823.—e rec. P. Elmsley. Acc. Brunck. et al. annot. selecta, cui et suam addidit ed. Oxon. 1824. Lips. eod. a.—Soph. Antig. Codd. MSS. omn. exempl. discrepantia enot. e schol. vet. em. atque expl. Fr. C. Wex. Lips. 1829, 31. 2 vols. 8vo.—Scholia in Soph. Trag. e Cod. MS. Laurent. descripsit P. Elmsley (ed. Th. Gaisford). Oxon. 1825. Lips. 1826. 8vo.—Syll. var. in Soph. Tragæd. lectionum (op. Jo. Frid. Martinus). Halæ 1822. 8vo.—Glieb C. W. Schneider vollst. Soph. Wörterverzeichniss. Weimar 1829. 2 vols. 8vo. C. Matthiæ quæst. Sophocel. Lips. 1832. 8vo.—*Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 193, sqq. *Nachträge zu Sulzers Th. B.* 4. p. 86.

(*av*) LEUCIPPUS, his country unknown, author of the Atomic system, which was further developed by Democritus Epicurus. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 658.

(*av*) HELLANĪCUS, (v. *Lobeck. ad Phryn.* p. 670 cf. Krüzer Leb. d. Thucyd. p. 28.), of Mytilene, author of an historico-geographical description of the known earth, which is quoted according to its several parts: *Ἑλλανία, Ἀττικὴ* &c. *Hellan. Lesbii fragm. ed. F. W. Sturz.* Lips. 1788. 1826. 8vo. Cf. *Mus. crit. Cant.* n. V. p. 90. *Clinton* p. 373. not. t.

(*aw*) PHERECYDES, of Leros, but resident at Athens,

(thence *Λίριος* and *Ἀθηναῖος*) wrote principally the traditional history, in ten books. *Ph. fragm. colleg. emend. ill. fragm. Acusilai adj. Fr. Guil. Sturz.* Geræ 1789. 1824. 8vo. See my *Miscell. Writings*, p. 102, sqq. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 665.

(ax) CHARON, of Lampsacus, about Ol. lxxv. (according to Passow p. 10. about Ol. lxxvii.), *Περσικά*, History of the Persian war. See *Fragm. in Collectt.* no. 20.

(ay) ZENO, of Elea, about Ol. lxxix. disciple of Parmenides at the same time with Empedocles, founder of the *διαλεκτική*, i. e. the art of disputing on scientific subjects, §. 10. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 670, sq.

(az) SIMONIDES *γενεαλόγες*, about Ol. lxxxii, grandson of the lyric poet, wrote a genealogical history after the manner of the *Ecææ* and the *Naupactica*. See *Groddeck in Bibl. d. alt. Litt. und K.* ii. p. 100.

(ba) HERODORUS, of Heraclea in Pontus, wrote in prose *Ἀργοναυτικά* and *τὰ κατ' Ἡρακλέα*. See *Groddeck in Bibl. d. alt. Litt. und K.* ii. p. 72, sqq. *Müller Dorians.* i. p. 524. *Nitzsch hist. Hom.* p. 84, sq.

(bb) EMPEDOCLES, about Ol. lxxxiv. B. C. 442, of Agrigentum in Sicily, disciple of Parmenides, a

celebrated philosopher and naturalist, left behind him, besides several other works, a philosophical poem, *περὶ φύσεως*.

Empedocles Agrigentinus: de vita et philosophia ejus exposuit, carminum reliquias collegit, recensuit, illustravit Frid. Guil. Sturz. Lips. 1805. 8vo. Emped. et Parm. fragm. ed. Amed. Peyron. Lips. 1810. 8vo. Cf. *B. H. C. Lommatzsch die Weisheit des Empedokl.* Berlin 1830. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 805. Clinton, p. 365. An astronomical poem in Iambics falsely ascribed to him Ἐμπεδοκλείου σφαῖρα, may be found, in Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 816. ed. Harl.*

(*bc*) DEMOCRITUS, of Abdera, pupil of Leucippus, about Ol. lxxxiii. (B. C. 446.) (b. Ol. lxxvii. 3. according *Wytténb. Bibl. cr.* iii. 4. p. 65. according to others Ol. lxxx. B. C. 460. See *Clinton. p. 43. d. Ol. cv. 4 = 357* at the age of 104), a naturalist and philosopher. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 628.*

(*bd*) GORGIAS, of Leontini, a disciple of Empedocles, a sophist or philosopher, orator and rhetorician, inventor of the periodic style, of various rhetorical figures, and especially of the rhetorical *numerus*. *Cic. Or. 12. 50. 52.* He displayed his art in various parts of Greece, particularly in Athens, where he had Critias and Alcibiades for his hearers, and was likewise highly esteemed by the now aged Pericles. (*Philost. vit. Soph. p. 493. Philostratus at least says nothing of his having delivered the*

funeral oration over those who fell at Salamis.) He was one of his country's ambassadors when she sued for the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans Ol. lxxxviii. 2. (B. C. 427.), and opened at Athens the first school of rhetoric. Two declamations are ascribed to him. Ἑλένης ἐγκώμιον and Παλαμῆδους ἀπολογία in Reiske Or. t. viii. Bekk. Dem. iv. App. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 805. *Manso Gesch. d. Rhet.* p. 13. *Clinton.* p. 371. not. n. *H. E. Foss de Gorgia Leontino comm. Hal.* 1828. 8vo.

(be) ION, of Chios, about Ol. lxxxii, one of the five classic Tragedians. (On his fragments see *Rich. Bentley Epist. ad Millium* in his *Opuscul. Philolog.* Lips. 1781.). He was also the author of lyric poems, particularly Dithyrambs and Elegies. (*Brunck. Anal.* i. p. 161). *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 126. 307.

(bf) PROTAGORAS, of Abdera, about Ol. lxxxiv. a Philosopher and Orator, the first who called himself a sage (σοφιστής), and gave instruction for money. *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 32. *de Nat. Deor.* i. 1. 23. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 688. *Clinton,* p. 365.

(bg) CRATINUS, of Athens, obtained the prize Ol. lxxxvi. 1. (B. C. 476), one of the most distinguished poets of the Old Comedy, author of from 21 to 25

Comedies, though the titles and fragments of 40 are cited. *Meineke qu. scen.* i. p. 22, sqq. See the '*Collectt.* no. 16. 17.—*Fragm. coll. et ill. M. Runkel.* Lips. 1827. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 430. *Meineke qu. scen.* i. p. 14, sqq.

(bh) EUPOLIS, of Athens, about Ol. lxxxvii. junior to Cratinus, a classic poet of the Old Comedy. Fragments of 20 Comedies, among which the most celebrated were *Βάπται*, particularly directed against Alcibiades, (*Meineke* i. p. 42, sqq.) *Δῆμοι*, in which he ridiculed the scandalous maladministration of public affairs then prevailing at Athens since the death of Pericles, (*Meineke* p. 48, sq.), *Κόλακες*, in which he lashed the rich and gluttonous Callias, son of Hipponicus, and his parasites, especially Protagoras, (*Meineke* p. 51.) *Μαρκιᾶς*, against Hyperbolus, (id. p. 56.) and *Πόλεις* resembling the *Δῆμ.* (id. p. 58.) See in *Collectt.* no. 17. *Cratin. et Eup. scr. Guil. Lucas.* Bonn. 1826. 8vo. *De Eupolidis δῆμοις ac πόλεσιν scr. Gust. Car. Henr. Raspe.* Lips. 1832. Cf. *Gfr. Hermann in d. allg. Schulz.* 1833. ii. no. 13. Cf. Pherecrates. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 445. *Meineke qu. scen.* p. 35, sqq.

(bi) PLATO, of Athens, about Ol. lxxxviii. (*Clint.* p. 65.) also a classic poet of the Old Comedy. By him

there were 28 pieces, among which the most celebrated were, 'Ελλάς ἡ νῆτοι, 'Εορταί (*Meineke* 2. p. 16, sq.) Κλειφῶν (*id. ib.* 17, sq.) *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 485. *Meineke qu. scen.* 2. p. 11.

(*bk*) HEGĒMON, of Thasos, contemporary with Alcibiades, the first poet who wrote Parodies. See *Studien von Daub und Creuz.* 6, 2. p. 267, sqq.

(*bl*) ACHÆUS, of Eretria, one of the Tragic poets received into the *canon* of the Alexandrians, who wrote chiefly Satyric Dramas. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 279.

(*bm*) HIPPIAS, of Elis, a Sophist, who professed to know and to do every thing, junior to Protagoras. *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 32. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 657.

(*bn*) PRODICUS, of Ceos, a celebrated Sophist. *Hercules Prodicus. Xen. Mem.* S. ii. 1. *Cic. Off.* i. 32. *ad Div.* v. 12. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 718. *Welcker in Rhein. Mus.* i. S. 532.

(*bo*) DIAGORAS, of Melos, ἄθεος, banished from Athens Ol. xci. 2. d. B.C. 415.

(*bp*) HERODOTUS, 'Ηρόδοτος, of Halicarnassus, in

Caria, born Ol. lxxiv. 1. B. C. 484. He wrote in the Ionic Dialect the first proper historical work in nine books, of which the wars of the Greeks with the Persians up to the battle of Mycale constitute the principal subject. This he recited at the Olympic Games Ol. lxxxi. 1. (see, however, *Dahlmann Forsch. auf d. Geb. d. Gesch. II.* 1. p. 18—37. and on the other side *Krüger Leb. d. Thuc.* p. 24.) and at the Panathenaic festival at Athens (?) Ol. lxxxiv. 1. B. C. 444. in parts, but he continued to improve and perfect it at Thurii in Lower Italy, whither he had gone with an Athenian colony Ol. lxxxiv. 2. B. C. 443.

There is an Epitaph upon him in *Anal. Br.* iii. p. 263. no. 533. *Anthol. Palat.* ii. p. 824. no. 212. see §. 11. *Dahlmann Herodot. im 2ten B. der Forsch.*

Ed. pr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1502. fol.—(*The Lat. Version of Laur. Valla, Venice.* 1474. fol. is of earlier date.)—ed. H. Stephani. 1570. 1592. fol.—ed. Th. Gale. Londin. 1679. fol.—rec. Jac. Gronovius. Ludg. B. 1715. fol.—cum annotat. Th. Galei et Jac. Gron. curavit, et suas itemque Lud. Casp. Valckenærii notas adjecit Petr. Wesselingius. Amstel. 1763. fol.—Opera Frid. Volg. Reizii. t. i. Lips. 1776. 1807. t. ii. contin. Godofr. Henr. Schæfer. Lips. 1800.—*Histoire d'Herodote, trad. du Grec, avec des rem. hist. et crit. un essai sur la chronol. d'Her. et une table geogr. (par Larcher.)* Paris 1802. 7 vols. 8vo.—ad vett. codd. fidem denuo rec. lect. var. interpr. Lat. adnott. Wess. et Valck. aliorumque et suis ill. Jo. Schweighæuser. Argent. et Par. 1816. 6 vols. 8vo. *Lexicon Herodoteum . . . instr.* Jo. Schweigh. Argent. et Paris. 1824. 8vo.—cod. Sacer.

MS. denuo cont. lect. variet. commodius dig. annot. varr. adj. Th. Gaisford. Oxonii 1824. 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1824, sqq.—textum ad Gaisf. rec. recogn. perpetua tum Fr. Creuzeri tum sua annot. instr. Joh. Chrn. Fel. Baehr. Lips. 1830, sqq. 8vo. For interpretation, *Rennel on the Geographical system of Herod. is particularly valuable*. Lond. 1800. 4to. Cf. *Niebuhr on the Geography of Herodotus*, Bonn. 1828. 8vo. Commentationes Herodoteæ. Scribebat Fr. Creuzer. p. i. Lips. 1819. 8vo. C. L. Struve de dial. Herod. Spec. 1—3. Regiom. 1828-30. 4to. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 327.

(bq) EURIPIDES, born at Salamis, Ol. lxxv. 1. B. C. 480. first gained the prize in Tragedy B. C. 442. A pupil of Anaxagoras, and the Sophist Prodicus, died Ol. xciii. 3. B. C. 406. at the Court of King Archelaus of Macedonia. Of his 123 Tragedies we have only eighteen (and the beginning of the nineteenth) extant: 'Εκάβη, 'Ορέστης, Φοίνισσαι, Μήδεια, 'Ιππόλυτος στιφανηφόρος, 'Αλκηστις, 'Ανδρομάχη, 'Ικέτιδες, 'Ιφιγένεια ἢ ἐν Αὐλίδι, 'Ιφ. ἢ ἐν Ταύροις, 'Ρήσος, Τρωάδες, Βάκχαι, Κύκλωψ, 'Ηρακλειῖδαι, 'Ελίνη, 'Ιων, 'Ηρακλῆς μαινόμενος, 'Ηλέκτρα, (Δανάη, questionable. See *Wolf's Anal.* 4s st.) See §. 12.

Ed. pr. Eurip. Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, Andromache Gr. Florent. (op. J. Lascaris). 4to.—Trag. XVIII. Venet. ap. Ald. 1503. 8vo.—Scholia Gr. in VII. Trag. ab Arsenio collecta. Venet. 1534. 8vo. Basil. 1544. 8vo.—Eur. Electra ed. P. Victorius Romæ 1545. 8vo.—Eurip. Trag. XIX. op. Guil. Canteri. Antv. 1571. 12mo.—Eur. Tr. XIX. acc. nunc recens vicesimæ, cui Danae nomen, initium, e vetustis. bibl. Palat. membran. Gr. et Lat. (cum G. Canteri notis). Heidelb. ap. Commel. 1597. 8vo.—Eur. quæ exstant omnia, Trag. XIX. fragm. scholia ed.

Jos. Barnes. Cantabr. 1694. fol.—recens. fragm. colleg. notas perpetuas subjecit Sam. Musgrave M.D. Oxonii. 1778. 4 vols. 4to.—Eur. Trag. fragm. epist. ex ed. Jos. Barnesii recusa et aucta appendice observationum e variis doctorum virorum libris collecta. Lips. 1778-1788. 3 vols. 4to.—Eurip. Trag. et fragm. rec. interpr. Lat. corr. scholia Gr. e Codd. MSS. partim supplevit, partim emend. Aug. Matthiæ. Lips. 1813-29. 8vo. Tom. i. ii. iii. text iv. v. schol. vi. vii. viii. not. ix. fragm.—rec. et comm. instr. A. I. Edm. Pflugk (Bibl. Gr. cur. Jacobs et Rost poet xi.) Goth. et Erford. 1829. 8vo.

Edd. of separate Plays. Eur. Phœnissæ. Interpretationem addidit H. Grotii, Græca castigavit e MStis atque adnotationibus instruxit; scholia partim nunc primum evulgata subjecit Lud. Casp. Valckenaer. Franequ. 1755. Lugd. B. 1803. 4to. Lips. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo.—Eur. Hippolytus:—adnot. instruxit Lud. C. Valckenaer. Acc. L. C. V. diatribe in Euripidis perditorum dramatum reliquias. Lugd. B. 1767. 4to. Lips. 1823. 8vo.—Eurip. drama: Supplices mulieres ad Codd. MSS. recensitum et notis uberioribus illustratum (ed. Jer. Markland.). Lond. 1763. 4to. Oxon. 1811. 8vo. Lips. 1822.—Iphigenia in Aul. et Iph. in Tauris: ad Codd. MStos recens. et notulas adjecit Jer. Markland. Lond. 1771. 8vo. Oxon. 1811. Lips. 1822. 8vo.—Eur. Trag. IV. Hecuba, Phœnissæ, Hippolytus, et Bacchæ, ex optimis exemplaribus emendatæ (per R. Fr. Ph. Brunck.) Argent. 1780. 8vo.—Sophocl. El. et Eurip. Andromache ex opt. exempl. emend. Argent. 1779. 8vo.—Sophoclis O. T. et Eurip. Orestes ex opt. ex. em. ib. eod.—Æsch. Prom. Pers. et S. ad Th. Soph. Ant. Eurip. Medea ex opt. ex em. Argent. 1779. 8vo. Eurip. Hecuba ad fidem MSS. emendata et brevibus notis emendationum potissimum rationem reddentibus instructa. In usum studiosæ juventutis (edid. Rich. Porson.) Lond. 1797. 1801. 8vo. *By the same*, Eur. Orestes ib. 1798. Phœnissæ 1799. Medea 1800. *All four plays are printed together*: Eur. Tragœdiæ—ed. Rich. Porson. tom. i. Lips. 1802. 1807. 1824. 8vo.—Eur. Hecuba. Godofr. Hermannii ad eam et ad R. Porsoni notas animadversiones. Lips. 1800. 8vo.

—Eur. Hercules fur. recens. God. Hermannus. Lips. 1800. 8vo. E. Supplices rec. G. Hermann. ib. 1811. 8vo. Bacchæ ib. 1823. 8vo. Ion. 1827. Hecuba 1831. Iphig. Aul. 1831. Iphig. Taur. 1833.—Eur. Troades ad optt. libr. fidem rec. et brevibus notis instruxit Aug. Seidler. Lips. 1812. 8vo.—E. Electra—rec. Seidl. ib. 1813. 8vo.—E. Iph. in T. ib. eod.—Heracl. ex rec. P. Elmsley, qui annot. suas et alior. sel. adj. Oxon. 1813. 8vo. Lips. 1821. 8vo.—Hipp. coronifer ad fid. MSS. et vett. edd. em. et annot. instr. Jac. Henr. Monk. Cantabr. 1814. Lips. 1823. Gr. 8vo.—Alc. . . rec. Monk. ib. 1816. Gr. 8vo. cum int. Monkii suisque annot. ed. Wüstemann. Goth. 1823. 8vo. c. del. annot. potiss. Monkii. Acc. emend. G. Hermann. Lips. 1824. 8vo.—Androm. ed. Jo. Lenting. Zutph. 1829. 8vo.—Electr. recogn. P. Camper. Lugd. B. 1831. 8vo.—Medea in us. stud. juv. rec. et ill. P. Elmsley, Oxon. 1818. 8vo. Acc. God. Hermann. adnotatt. Lips. 1823. 8vo.—Bacchæ in us. stud. juv. rec. et ill. P. Elmsley. Oxon. 1821. 8vo. Lips. 1822.—*Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 234, sqq. Nachträge zu Sulz. V. B. 2.*

(*br*) ANTIPHON, of the borough of Rhamnus in Attica, born Ol. lxxv. 2. (B.C. 479), accused of treachery and executed Ol. xcii. 2. (B.C. 411), the most celebrated teacher of eloquence in his time. He also wrote speeches for others, for which he received pay, and speeches on fictitious events (*or. sophisticæ declamationes*), and spoke once only himself, in his own defence. There are still extant 15 *oration. soph.* See *Ruhnken. diss. de Antiphonte* in his *opusc. orat. philol. crit. Lugd. B. 1807. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 750.*

Ed. pr. Orationes veterum oratorum. Venet. ap. Aldum. 1513. fol.—ap. Henr. Stephanum. 1575. fol.—Orat. Gr. ed. J. Jac. Reiske. in vol. vii. p. 603. ed. Bekker in vol. i.

(bs) THUCYDIDES, of Athens, b. Ol. lxxvii. 1. B.C. 472, a pupil of Antiphonⁱ? Ol. lxxxix. 1. B.C. 424, he commanded an Athenian army in Thrace, but was banished because he came too late to prevent the surrender of Amphipolis to the Lacedæmonian Brasidas. He lived as an exile in different parts of Greece 20 years, and there, assisted by his acquaintance with Lacedæmonians and Athenians, he collected with the greatest care, and at considerable expense, the materials for his history of the Peloponnesian war, of which, however, after his return, he was only able to complete 8 books to the beginning of the 21st year of the war, and died Ol. xcvi. 2. B.C. 391. *K. W. Krüger Untersuch. über das Leben des Thukyd. Berlin 1832. 4to.*

Ed. pr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1502. fol.—Scholia ib. 1503.—cum scholiis ap. Henr. Stephan. 1564. 1588. fol.—ed. Jo. Hudson. Oxon. 1696. fol.—rec. Jo. Wasse; edit. cur. Car. Andr. Duker. Amstel. 1731. fol.—*reprinted* Biponti, 1788. 6 vols. 8vo.—ad edit. Dukeri cum animadv. Jo. Christ. Gottleber edid. Car. Lud. Baver. Lips. 1790. 4to. et Chr. D. Beck. 1804. 2 vols.—ad opt. Codd. fid. rec. et ill. Chr. Frid. Ferd. Haackius. Lips. 1820. 2 vols. 8vo. ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Acc. scholia Gr. et

[ⁱ See Clinton, vol. ii. p. 77.]

Dukeri Wassiique annotationes. Berolini 1821. 3 vols. 8vo.—ed. Poppo. Lips. p. i. ii. iii. proleg. et Thuc. l. 1. 1821-25. p. ii. vol. iv. v. vi. Thuc. l. 2-8. 1826-28. p. iii. comm. vol. i. 1831. vol. ii. 1833.—ed. S. T. Blomfield. Lond. 1830. vol. iii. 8vo. Eng. Transl. of the same, Lond. 1828, 29.—rec. et ill. Franc. Goeller. Lips. 1826. ii. vols. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 721.

(*bt*) AGATHON, of Athens, about Ol. xc. a tragic poet. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 281.

(*bu*) SOCRATES, of Athens, born Ol. lxxvii. 3. B.C. 469. of poor parents, condemned to drink the poisoned cup, Ol. xcv. 2. (B.C. 399.) see §. 13.

(*bv*) HIPPOCRATES, of the island Cos (Ἰππ. Κῶος), of the family of the Asclepiadæ, b. Ol. lxxx. 1. (B.C. 460.), d. at Larissa, Ol. cv. 4=357, the first physician who reduced his science to a system. He travelled much, and afterwards established a school of medicine at Cos, which continued in high repute many years subsequent to his death. Seventy-two compositions pass under his name, but many of them are spurious. *Groddeck.* i. p. 204, sq.

Ed. pr. Venet. Ald. 1526. fol.—Basil. 1538. fol. *edited by* Janus Cornarius.—opp. omn. rec. et illustr. Anutius Foesius. Francof. 1595. Genev. 1657. fol.—ed. Jo. Ant. van der Linden. Lugd. B. 1665. 8vo. ii. tom.—Hipp. et Galeni opera edid. Ren. Charterius (Chartier). Lutet. 1679. xiii. vols. fol.—cum variet. lectt. e Codd. Vindob. ed. Steph. Mackius.

Viennae 1743-49. ii. vols. *not completed*.—In the *Collectt.* 33. vols. xxi. xxii. xxiii. 1825, sqq.—*Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 506, sqq.*

(bw) SOPHRON, of Syracuse, wrote *μίμους ἀνδρείους καὶ γυναικείους*, representations in dialogue of characters, modes of life, manners, and customs, in a prosaic but yet in a rhythmical style. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 493. Sophr. mimorum fr. in Classical Journ. no. 8. p. 381, sqq. Mus. Cantabr. no. 7. p. 340, sqq. Müller Dorians ii. p. 371.*

(bx) ANDOCIDES, of Athens, b. Ol. lxxviii. 2. B.C. 467, a statesman and orator. There are four of his orations still extant: *περὶ τῶν μυστηρίων* (delivered Ol. xci. 2. B.C. 415. in reply to the charge that he was privy to the mutilation of the Mercuries, and the profanation of the Eleusinian mysteries, of which Alcibiades was principally accused), *κατὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου* (Ol. xci. 1.), *περὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ καθόδου* (Ol. xcii. 2. B. Chr. 411.), *περὶ τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους εἰρήνης* (Ol. xcvi. 4. B.C. 393). *Reiske Orat. Gr. t. iv. Bekker t. i. Andok. übers. und erläut. von A. G. Becker. Quedlinb. 1832. 8vo.—Jan. Otto Sluiter lectiones Andocideæ. Lugd. B. 1804. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 758. Ruhnck. hist. crit. orat. p. xlix, sqq.*

(by) PHERECRATES, a celebrated poet of the Old

Comedy (in the *canon* of the Alex.) of whose pieces from thirteen to eighteen are quoted, among which **Ἀγχι* exhibited Ol. lxxxix. 4. *Plat. Protag.* p. 327. D. See *Heinrich Epimen.* p. 192, sqq. *Dess. demonstratio et restitutio loci corrupti e Plat. Prot.* Kiel. 1813. 4to.—*Pher. et Eupol. fr. coll. et adnot. adj. M. Runkelius.* Lips. 1829. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 473, sqq. *Meineke qu. scen.* 2. p. 31, sqq.

(bz) ARISTOPHANES, of Athens, the wittiest and most spirited poet of the Old, and (in the *Plutus*) of the Middle Comedy, and, in regard to language, a perfect model of the Attic dialect. His eleven pieces which still remain out of sixty are: *Πλοῦτος*, *Νεφέλαι*, (exhibited Ol. lxxxix. 2. B. C. 423), *Βάτραχοι*, *Ἰππῆῖς*, *Ἀχαρνῆῖς*, *Σφήκες*, *Ὀρνίθες*, *Εἰρήνη*, *Ἐκκλησιάζουσai*, *Θεσμοφοριάζουσai*, *Λυσιστράτη*. See *Nachtr. zu Sulzer's Th.* vii. 1. p. 113.

Editt. Ed. pr. Aristoph. Comædiæ ix. cum schol. Gr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1498. fol.—Flor. ap. Phil. Juntam. 1515. and *Thes-mophor.* and *Lysistrata* ib. eod.—Arist. Com. xi. Gr. Lat. cum scholiis antiqu. et notis Virr. DD. recens. Lud. Küster. Amstel. 1710. fol.—Ar. Com. xi. ad fidem optt. Codd. em. cum notis Steph. Bergleri nec non C. Andr. Dukeri ad 4 priores. Acc. fragm. cur. P. Burmanno Sec. Lugd. B. 1760. ii. vols. 4to.—Ar. Com. ex optim. exemplarib. em. studio Rich. Fr. Phil. Brunck. Argent. 1783. iv. vols. 8vo.—Ar. com. auctoritate libri præcl. sec. x. emend. a Philippo Invernizio.

Lips. 1794. ii. vols. 8vo.—*The 3d and following vol. under the title*: Commentarii in Arist. Com.—colleg., digessit, auxit Chr. Dan. Beckius. Lips. 1809, sqq. 8vo. *the 6th and following vol. by* Dindorf. 1821.—c. schol. et var. lect. rec. Imm. Bekkerus. Acc. notæ Brunck. et reliqu. Londini 1829. 5 vols. 8vo. *übers. von J. H. Voss mit erläuternden Anm. von H. Voss. Braunschw.* 3 vols. 1821. 8vo.—Arist. com. Plutus cum schol. recognovit et notis instruxit Tib. Hemsterhuis. Harling. 1744. 8vo. Lips. cur. Schaefer. 1811. 8vo.—Aves Gr. rec. et perpetua adnot. illustr. Chr. D. Beck. Lips. 1782.—Nubes cum schol. rec. et annot. J. Aug. Ernesti suasque add. Godofr. Hermannus. Lips. 1799. 1830. 8vo.—ed. Car. Reisig. Lips. 1820. 8vo.—Acharn. ex rec. P. Elmsley.—Pax, ex rec. Guil. Dindorfii. Lips. 1820. 8vo. Equites c. ei. ib. 1821. Aves 1822. Ranæ 1824. Eccles. 1826. Acharn. 1828. Ar. fragm. ex rec. Guil. Dind. ib. 1829. F. V. Fritzsche de Babyloniis Ar. comm. Lips. 1830. 8vo.—*Arist. Wolken, eine Comödie, Griech. und Deutsch (v. Fr. Aug. Wolf.)* Berlin 1811. 4to. *J. W. Sißvern über Ar. Wolken.* Berlin 1826. 4to. *The same, über Ar. ῥῆγας* ib. 1827. 8vo.—Car. Reisigii conjectaneorum in Arist. ii. 2. Lips. 1816. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 356, sqq.*

(c) ANTISTHENES, of Athens, a pupil of Gorgias, and afterwards of Socrates, founder of the Cynic (Κυνόσαργες) Sect, which taught a most austere system of morals, and restricted its followers to bare necessities, and a precursor of the Stoics. Two oratorical exercises (μελέται), *Αἶας* and *Ὀδυσσεύς*, may be found in Reiske, t. viii. p. 52, sqq. Bekk. t. iv. 4. Append. p. 26. a letter of his in *Orell. epp. Socr.* p. 8. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 697. t. iii. p. 512.*

(*ca*) XENOPHON, of Athens, b. Ol. lxxxiii. 2. B. C. 447, saved by Socrates in the battle at Delium, Ol. lxxxix. 1=424, conducts the return of 10,000 Greeks from Asia, Ol. xciv. 4. B. C. 401. d. Ol. cvi. 1=356. A pupil of Socrates, a friend of Agesilaus.

Edit. 1) *of his entire works*. Ed. pr. Florent. ap. Phil. Juntam. 1516. fol.—ap. Aldum. 1525. fol.—ap. Henr. Stephanum. Paris. 1561. fol. *and better* 1581. fol.—Gr. et Lat. cur. Leunclavius. Basil 1569. 1572. Francof. 1594. fol.—Gr. et Lat. cur. Ed. Wells. Oxon. 1703. 8vo. 5 vols.—cur. Car. Aug. Thieme. Lips. 1763, sqq. 1801.—4to. 4 vols.—*As a help*. F. W. Sturz Lexicon Xenophonticum. Lips. 1801—3. 4 vols.—illustr. Benj. Weiske. Lips. 1798—804. 6 vols. 8vo.—quæ exstant, ex. ll. scr. fide et VV. DD. conject. rec. et interpret. est Joh. Glob. Schneider. Lips. 1829. 6 vols. 8vo. (Frid. Aug. Bornemann). 2) *separate treatises*: *a*. Cyropædia libr. viii. rec. Thom. Hutchinson. Oxon. 1727. 4to.—e rec. Hutchins. (ed. Morus.) Lips. 1774. 8vo. 1784. 8vo.—rec. J. C. Zeune. Lips. 1780. 8vo.—(Schneider. Lips. 1800. 1815. 8vo.)—ad fid. maxime Cod. Guelph. ed. Ern. Poppo. Lips. 1821.—J. Fr. Fischeri comm. in Xen. Cyrop. ed. Christ. Theoph. Kuinoel. Lips. 1803. 8vo.—rec. Fr. A. Bornemann. (in Jac. et Rost. bibl. Gr.) Goth. et Erf. 1828. *b*. Anabasis l. vii. rec. Th. Hutchinson. Oxon. 1735. 4to. 1745. 8vo. *and with notes* by Porson. Cantabr. 1785. 8vo.—e rec. Hutch. ed. Morus. Lips. 1775. 8vo.—rec. J. C. Zeune. Lips. 1785. 8vo.—(Schneider Lips. 1806. 8vo. Bornem. 1825. *c*. anim. Porsoni).—rec. Lud. Dindorf. Lips. 1825.—recogn. et ill. C. G. Krüger. Halis 1826. 8vo.—ed. Ern. Poppo. Lips. 1827. 8vo. *c*. Historiæ Græc. l. vii. rec. Morus. Lips. 1778. 8vo.—(Schneider. Lips. 1791. 1821. 8vo.)—*d*. Memorab. Socr. l. iv. ed. P. Victorius. Flor. ap. hæc. Juntæ 1558.—ex rec. et cum notis J. Aug. Ernesti. 1737. 8vo. *especially* (with Valcken. and Ruhnken's annot.) 1772. 8vo.—cum notis Ern. Ruhnken. Valcken. Hindeburg. (Lips. 1769. 8vo.)

suisque ed. J. C. Zeune. Lips. 1781. 8vo.—(Schneider. Lips. 1790. 8vo. 1801. 1816. 8vo.—recogn. et ill. G. A. Herbst. Halis Sax. 1827. 8vo. *e.* Œconom. Apol. Socr. Sympos. Hiero, Agesil. (*Valkenaer disputed the genuineness of Agesil. See on the other side* Weiske præf. Agesil.) *c.* animadv. J. Aug. Bachii. Lips. 1749. 8vo.—rec. J. C. Zeune. Lips. 1782. 8vo.—(Schneider. Lips. 1805. 8vo.)—Hiero. Rec. et interpr. est C. H. Frotscher. Lips. 1822. 8vo.—Conviv. rec. et interpr. est. Fr. A. Bornemann. Lips. 1824. 8vo. Acc. ej. apol. S.—*Συμμ.* recog. et ill. G. A. Herbst. Hal. 1830. 8vo. *f.* Opusc. politica (de republ. Athen.—*Böckh Pub. Econ. of Athen.* i. p. 62. *Not.*—et Lacedæm. de redivis) equestria et venatica rec. J. C. Zeune. Lips. 1778. 8vo.—(Schneider. Lips. 1817. 8vo.) *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 1, sqq.*

(*cb*) CTESIAs, of Cnidos, private physician to the younger Cyrus, lived afterwards in the Persian Court till 395. He wrote a history of the Persians up to 398 in twenty-three books, and a book on India, of which however only fragments are left, which may be found in the editions of Herodotus by Gale and Wesseling—.opp. *reliquiæ. Coll. rec. ill. Jo. Chrn. Felix. Bähr. Francof. ad M.* 1824. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 740.*

(*cd*) EUCLIDES, of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, who, however, chiefly practised Dialectics or the art of confuting others by subtle questions and conclusions, for the most part fallacies, founder of the Megarian school, the members of which were called Ἐριστικοί and Διαλεκτικοί. *Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 715. t. iii. p. 625.*

(*ce*) PLATO, of Athens, b. Ol. lxxxvii. 3. B. C. 430. d. Ol. cviii. 2=347, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academy. See §. 13. Respecting his travels see *Clinton*, p. 366. not. *e*.

Editt. Ed. pr. Aldina. Venet. 1573. fol.—ap. Henr. Stephanum. Paris. 1578. fol. 3 vols.—cum vers. et argum. Marsilii Ficini. Lugd. 1590. Francof. 1602. fol.—ed. Bipontina 1781—87. 11 vols. 8vo. *with* dialogorum Pl. argumenta exposita et illustrata a Diet. Tiedemann. 1786. 8vo.—Plat. opera ex rec. H. Stephani passim emend. adj. schol. et nott. critt. ed. Christ. Dan. Beck. Lips. 8 vols. 1813—19. 12mo.—Plat. diall. Gr. et Lat. ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1816. p. i. 1, 2. p. ii. 1, 2, 3. p. iii. 1, 2, 3. comm. crit. ib. 1823. 2 vols. 8vo.—ad opt. libr. fid. rec. Lat. convertit Fr. Ast. Lips. Weidm. 1819—1830. i—ix. Text x. Annot. 8vo.—ad fid. codd. Florr. Pariss. Vindob. aliorumque recogn. Godofr. Stallbaum. Lips. Weigel. 1822, sqq. 8 vols. 8vo.—rec. et adn. crit. instr. C. Ern. Chph. Schneider. Lips. Teubner. *up to the present time* 3 vols.

Separate Dialog. Plat. Dialogi V. (Amatores, Euthyphro, Apol. Socr. Crito, Phædo) rec. et illustravit Nathan. Forster. Oxonii 1745. 1765. 8vo.—Pl. Euthydem. Apol. S. Crito, Phædo Gr. e rec. H. Stephani varietate lect. et anim. crit. ill. J. Fr. Fischer. Lips. 1760. 1770. 1783. Cratylus et Theæt. Lips. 1770. 8vo. Sophista, Politicus, Parmenid. Lips. 1774. 8vo. Philebus et Sympos. Lips. 1776. 8vo. Plat. dial. IV. Meno, Crito, Alcibiades 1. 2. cum anim. Gedicke, Gottleber, Schneider. cur. Biester. Berol. 1780. 1790. cur. Biest. et Buttmann. ib. 1811. 1822. 1830.—*Pl. Symposium verbessert und mit kritischen und erkl. Anmerk. herausg. v. F. A. Wolf. Leipz.* 1782. 1828. 8vo.—Plat. Io, ad fidem cod. Venet. vett. edd. revocatus et illustr. a M. Guil. Müller. Hamb. 1782. 8vo.—Plat. dial. selecti cura L. Fr. Heindorfii. Berol. 1802—1810. 1827, sqq. 4 vols. 8vo. (I. Lys., Charm., Hipp. maj., Phædrus. II. Gorgias et Theæt. III. Crat., Euthyd., Parm. IV. Phædo, Sophistes, Protas-

goras).—Pl. Phædon explanatus et emend. prolegom. et annot. Dan. Wytttenbachii. Lugd. B. 1810. 8vo. Lips. 1825.—Pl. Meno proleg. et comm. ill. God. Stallbaum. Lips. 1828.—Pl. Politia s. de rep. ll. x. rec. atque explan. Fr. Astius. Lips. 1814. 8vo.—Plat. Leges et Epinomis ad opt. libr. fid. em. et perp. adnot. ill. Fr. Astius. Lips. 1814. 2 vols. 8vo.—Pl. Philebus. rec. et ill. God. Stallbaum. Acc. Olympiodori scholia nunc primum edita. Lips. 1820. 8vo.—Io. prol. vindic. et annot. instr. Gr. Guil. Nitzsch. Lips. 1822. 8vo. Euthyphro. proleg. et comm. ill. Godofr. Stallbaum. 1823.—dial. sel. (apol. S. Crit. Phæd. Symp. de rep.) rec. et comm. in usum schol. instr. Godofr. Stallbaum. (*Collectt.* no. 1. vol. xi.) Goth. et Erf. 1827, sqq. 4 vols. 8vo.—Symp. ad opt. 1. fid. ed. c. D. Wytttenb. animadv. adnot. instr. P. A. Reynders. Groning. 1825. 8vo.—dial. IV. Lach. Euthphr. apol. S. Menex. adn. perpet. ill. Fr. Guil. Engelhardt. Berol. 1825.—Timæus, recogn. ill. A. F. Lindau. Lips. 1828. 8vo.—Scholia in Platonem ex Codd. MSS. primum coll. ed. D. Ruhnkenius. Lugd. B. 1800. 8vo.—Phil. W. van Heusde spec. critic. in Platonem. Lugd. 1803. 8vo.—C. Morgenstern de Plat. rep. comm. III. Halis 1794. 8vo. Th. Gaisford lect. Platon. e membr. Bodleianis etc. Oxon. 1820. 8vo.—A. Boeckh. comm. in Platonis Minoem et libr. prior. de legibus. Hal. 1806. 8vo.—Groen van Prinsterer prosopographia Platonica. Lugd. B. 1823. 8vo.—Plat. *Works, translated by Fr. Schleiermacher.* Berl. ii. 1804. 1809. 1819—1828. i. 1, 2. ii. 1, 2, 3. iii. 1. 8. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 57, sqq. *Ast über Plato's Leben u. Schriften.* Leipz. 1817. *Socher über Plato's Schriften.* München 1820. 8vo. *Phil. Guil. van Heusde initia philos. Platonicae. Traj. ad Rh.* 1827.

(*cf.*) TIMÆUS, of Locri in Lower Italy, a Pythagorean, under whose name a work has come down to us *περὶ ψυχᾶς κόσμου*.

Editions generally with Plato. S. Ocellus. Fabric. B. Gr.

t. i. p. 877. *Meiners Gesch. d. Wiss.* i. p. 587, sqq. On the other side *Bardili Epochen der vorz. philos. Begr.* p. 165, sqq.

(*cg*) ARCHYTAS, of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philosopher, mathematician, particularly a mechanician, at the same time a great statesman and general. *Hor. Od. I*, 28.

Fragm. περί τῆς μαθηματικῆς, ed. Jo. Grammius. Hafn. 1707. 4to.—*δίχα λόγοι καθολικοὶ* (*spurious*) cum epist. Jo. Camerarii. Lips. 1564. 8vo.—and in *Collectt.* no. 30. II. p. 273. no. 30. *Moral and other fragments in Collectt.* no. 30. II p. 234. no. 30. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 831. *Meiners Gesch. d. Wiss.* i. p. 596. *Bardili de Arch. philos.* in *Nov. acta soc. Lat. Jen.* i. p. 3 sqq.

(*ch*) PHILISTUS, of Syracuse, eyewitness of the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B.C. 415, then admitted to the councils of Dionysius the elder, about Ol. xciii.=405, but afterwards banished by him, recalled by Dionysius the younger, Ol. ciii. 1=367. maintains his ground against Dio, Ol. cv. 3=358. *Σικελικά* in two parts. 1st, up to the capture of Agrigentum, 406. B.C. seven books. 2d, reign of Dionysius the elder, two books, up to Ol. civ. 2=303. *Cic. Br.* 17. *ad Qu. fr.* 11, 13.—*Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 730.

De situ et origine Syracus. scripsit atque Phil. et Timæi rer. Sicul. fragm. adj. Fr. Göller. Lips. 1818. 8vo.

(ci) CHÆRILUS, of Samos, a celebrated epic poet, in the time of Plato, who took for his subject the Persian war. *Vossius de poetis Gr. c. V. de histor. Gr. iv. 7. p. 370. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 292, sq.* Horace speaks of a later Chærilus. *Horat. Epist. ii. 1, 232. A. P. 359. Chæрили Samii quæ supersunt coll. et ill.—Aug. Ferd. Naecke. Lips. 1827. 8vo. Additam. ib. 1827. 4to.*

(ck) ANTIMACHUS, an epic poet, esteemed by Plato of Colophon. On account of his epic poem *Θηβαίς*, the Alexandrian grammarians reckoned him among the five classic epic poets. He was also the author of an elegiac poem *Λύδη*, lamentations on the death of his beloved.

Antimachi Coloph. reliquiæ: coll. et explevit C. Ad. Gli. Schellenberg. Halæ. 1786. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 104, sqq.*

(cl) PHILOXENUS, Ol. xcv. of Cythera, at the court of Dionysius I. by whom he was imprisoned in the stone quarries at Syracuse, a dithyrambic poet. *Κύκλωψ. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 134. Wyttenbach. diatr. de Philoxenis in Philomath. II. p. 64.*

(cm) TIMOTHEUS, of Miletus, about the same

time, but his junior, a dithyrambic poet, as was also Telestes, *Diod. Sic.* xiv. 46.

(*cn*) PHILOLAUS, of Croton, a disciple of Archytas, one of the most celebrated Pythagoreans. Plato received instruction from him at Heraclea in Lower Italy, and Simmias and Cebes at Thebes. (*Plat. Phædon.* p. 61. D.) He wrote on arithmetic, the *anima mundi*, and other subjects. *Philolaos des Pythagoreers Leben nebst den Bruchstücken seines Werks von A. Boeckh.* Berlin 1819. 8vo. Cf. *Ideler* in the *Museum d. Alterthumswiss.* II. p. 405. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 862.

(*co*) ARISTIPPUS, of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates, though not a stedfast adherent to his moral principles, founder of the Cyrenaic sect, which placed the *summum bonum* in the enjoyments of sense, and from which the epicurean school afterwards proceeded; a man of the world, and a favourite of Dionysius the elder. *Horat. Epist.* i. 1, 18. 17, 23. *with Wieland's Note.* *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 700.

(*cp*) DIOGENES, of Sinope, (Σινώπη) b. Ol. xci. 3. (B.C. 413.) d. Ol. cxiv. 2. (323), a disciple of Antisthenes, and the most celebrated Cynic philo-

sopher. Twenty-seven letters are falsely ascribed to him. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 516.

(*cq*) ÆSCHINES, of Athens, a disciple of Socrates. Under his name we have three dialogues: *on virtue*, ERYXIAS, *on riches*, AXIOCHUS, *on death*, which, however, were probably the production of later and different authors; ex. gr. the Axiochus posterior to Crantor. See my *verm. Schriften*, p. 51.

Edit. first in the Editions of Plato. Separately: Gr. Lat. ed. Jo. Clericus. Amstel. 1711. 8vo.—ed. P. Horreus. Leov. 1718. 8vo.—cur. J. Fr. Fischer. Lips. 1786. 8vo. See also Simonis, Socratici Dialogi IV.—de lege, de lucri cupidine, de justo ac de virtute. Additi sunt incerti auctoris dialogi Eryxias et Axiochus. Rec. Aug. Boeckhius. Heidelberg. 1810. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 691.

(*cr*) LYSIAS, an orator, son of the Syracusan Cephalus, b. at Athens Ol. lxxx. 3. (B.C. 458.) d. Ol. c. 2. (B.C. 379.), accompanied Herodotus B.C. 443, to Thurii till 411; banished by the thirty Tyrants 404; he lived in Megara till 403, after the restoration of the democracy B.C. 402. *ἰσοτελής*. Forty-four orations are extant, see §. 15.

Edit. Ed. pr. ap. Aldum. Venet. 1513. fol. *with other Orat.*—rec. Jer. Marklandi et suas notas add. Jo. Taylor. Lond. 1739. 4to.—cum notis Tayl. et Marklandi edid. Reiske in Oratt. Gr. tom. v. vi.—ed. Athan. Auger. Paris. 1783.

2 vols. 8vo.—ad cod. Vindobon. expr. cura Fr. K. Alter. Viennæ. 1785. 8vo. Bekk. *orat. Att. t. i.*—*Lysiæ et Æsch. or. sel. comm. in usum schol. instr. a Joh. Henr. Bremi. Goth. et Erf.* 1826. 8vo.—*orat. quæ supers. omn. et deperd. fr. ed. et brevi adnot. crit. instr. C. Foertsch. Lips. 1829. 8vo.*—*in ord. chronol. red. ed. et adnot. crit. instr. Jo. Franz. Monach. 1831. 8vo.*
Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 760.

(*cs*) CEBES (Κίβης), a Theban, disciple of Socrates, author of a philosophical treatise under the title of *πῖναξ*, which contains an allegorical picture of human life, the genuineness of which, however, some have, perhaps unreasonably, called in question.

Edit. generally with Epictet. alone. Cebetis Theb. tabula e MSSstis restituta a Jac. Gronovio. Amstel. 1689. 8vo.—coll. IV. Codd. Paris. ed. J. Schweighaeuser. Argentor. 1806. 12mo.
Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 702.

(*ct*) ALCIDAMAS, of Elea in Asia Minor (Ἐλαίτης), a rhetorician. Two declamations are ascribed to him, Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ Παλαμῆδους προδοσίας and περὶ σοφιστῶν. in *Reiske orat. Gr. t. viii.* and *Bekker t. iv. 4. Appendix p. 33.* *Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 776.*

(*cu*) CRITIAS, of Athens, a disciple of Gorgias and Socrates, but the most despotic of the thirty tyrants. A (gnomic) elegy by him of little worth has been in part preserved by Athenæus X. p. 432. Besides the *Atalante*, some also ascribed to him the Tragedies

Pirithous and *Sisyphus*, which by others are assigned to Euripides.—*fragm. disp. ill. em. N. Bachius. Lips.* 1827. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 294.

(*cv*) ISOCRATES, of Athens, b. Ol. lxxxv. 4. (B. C. 436.) d. Ol. cx. 3=338. a disciple of Prodicus and Gorgias, (*Cic. or.* 52.). A teacher of eloquence, whose school sent forth the most eminent orators and authors. *Cic. Or.* ii. 20. *Brut.* 8. Owing to a want of confidence and vocal power (*Cic. Or.* ii. 3.), he never spoke in public. His twenty-one extant orations he wrote partly for others, and partly as models for his pupils, see §. 15. (The anecdote recorded by *Cic. or.* iii. 35. *or.* 19, 62. *Quint.* iii. 1, 14. is at variance with Chronology.)

Editt. Ed. pr. Mediolani cur. Demetrio Chalcondyla 1493. fol.—Venet. ap. Aldum 1513. 1534. fol.—ed. Hieron. Wolf. Basil. 1551. 1570. fol.—ap. Henr. Stephanum. 1593. fol.—ed. Guil. Battie. Lond. 1749. 2 vols. 8vo.—ed. Athan. Auger. Paris. 1782. 3 vols. 8vo.—ad optim. exempl. fidem emendavit (?) Wilh. Lange. Halis Sax. 1803. 8vo.—'Ἰσοκρ. λόγοι καὶ ἐπιστολαὶ μετὰ σχολίων παλαιῶν, οἷς προσετίθησαν σημειώσεις etc. ἰν Παρισίαις αῶζ. (1807). 2 vols. 8vo. (ed. Adamant. Coray.)—Bekk. or. Att. t. ii.—oratt. commentt. instr. a Jo. Henr. Bremi. Goth. et Erf. 1831, sqq.—Is. Panegyricus rec. et illustr. Sam. Fr. Nath. Morus. Lips. 1804. 8vo. c. Mori suisque ann. ed. Guil. Dindorf. Lips. 1826. 8vo. c. Mori suisque annot. ed. Fr. A. W. Spohn. Ed. 2. cur. J. Ge. Baiterus. Lips. 1831. 8vo. Areopagiticus ed. J. T. Bergmann. Lugd. B. 1819. 8vo.—or. de permutatione cujus pars ingens primum Gr. edita ab A. Mustoxyde. Mediol. 1812. 8vo.—ex codd. MSS. suppleta ab Andr. Mustox. Rec.

J. C. Orellius. Turici 1814. 8vo.—admon. ad *Demonic. in Collectt.* no. 30. 2 vols. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 777.

(cw) CHION, of Heraclea on the Euxine, a disciple of Plato, slew the Tyrant Clearchus of Heraclea, but was slain by his guards, Ol. cvi. 4=353. Seventeen spurious letters pass under his name. *Chionis epist. Gr. ad Codd. Mediceos rec. castig. notas et ind. adjecit Jo. Theoph. Coberus. Dresd. et Lips.* 1765. 8vo. in the *Memnon* of J. C. Orelli. Lips. 1816. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 677.

(cx) ANTIPHANES, about Ol. xcvi. a celebrated poet of the Middle Comedy, (in the *canon* of the Alex.), author of more than 260 pieces. His country unknown. *P. H. Köppiers obs. philol. in loca quædam Antiph. Lugd. B.* 1771. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 414. *Meineke qu. scen.* 3. p. 49.

(cy) EUDOXUS, of Cnidus, about Ol. ciii. (B. C. 366.) a disciple of Plato, by whom also he was accompanied in his travels to Egypt, (*Clinton*, p. 366. not. e.), a great mathematician and astronomer, whose work on astronomy was translated into verse by Aratus. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 10.

(cz) LYCURGUS, of Athens, of the noble family of the Eteobutadæ, b. Ol. xciii, 1=408, a disciple of

Plato and Isocrates, a friend of Demosthenes, esteemed for his integrity, love of liberty, and firmness of principle, died Ol. cxiii. 1=328, after having delivered in the senate an account of his political conduct. One Oration in *Leocratem.* in *Taylor and Reiske.* vol. iv.—*e rec. Tylori ed. J. Godofr. Hauptmann. Lips. 1753. 8vo.—mit. teutschen Noten von J. H. Schulze. Braunsch. 1798. 8vo.—emend. C. F. H(einrich.) Bonnae ad Rhen. 1821. 8vo.—recogn. Tylori prol. et anim. integr. Hauptm. Reisk. Schulz. sel. Mori ined. suasque adj. oratt. deperd. fr. coll. A. G. Becker. Magdeb. 1821. 8vo.—rec. Frid. Osann. Jen. 1821. 8vo.—Bekk. or. Att. t. ii.—Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 812.*

(d) ISÆUS (of Athens or Chalcis), an orator, disciple of Lysias and Isocrates, instructor of Demosthenes. Ten speeches on hereditary property in *Reiske Orat. Gr. t. vii.* and the eleventh *περὶ τοῦ Μινεκλείους κλήρου.* (by *Th. Tyrwhitt.*) *Lond. 1785. 8vo.* and in *Bibl. d. alt. Lit. and K. 3s St. Ined.* also at the end of *Isocr. π. ἀντιδ.* by *Orrell.*—*περὶ τοῦ Κλειωνύμου κλήρου nunc primum duplo auctior inv. et interpr. Ang. Majo. Mediol. 1815. Gr. 8vo. Bekk. orat. Gr. t. iii.—recogn. annot. crit. et comm. adj. Ge. Fr. Schömann. Gryphisw. 1831. 8vo.—Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 808.*

(da) THEOPOMPUS, of Chios, a disciple of Isocrates, b. about Ol. c. 3=378. one of the most celebrated

historians, but negligent in style, (*Meneike qu. scen.* 2. p. 71. *Cic. Brut.* 17. *de orat.* ii. 23. iii. 9. 1. *epit. Herodoti.* *Ruhnck. hist. crit. or. Gr.* p. lxxxvii. *Frommel de Th. epit. Her.* in *Creuzer Meletem.* iii. 2.) 'Ελληνικά in twelve books from the period at which Thucydides ends Ol. xcii. 2. to the sea-fight at Cnidos Ol. xcvi. 3=394. Φιλιππικά in fifty-eight books history of Philip from Ol. cv. 1=360. into which, however, many other irrelevant circumstances were introduced, as the history of Dionys. the elder and the younger.—*fr. coll. disp. et expl. Eysson-Wiggers.* *Lugd. B.* 1829. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 801. *Ruhnck. hist. cr. or.* p. 87. *Clinton*, p. 375. not. *g.* *A. J. E. Pflugk de Theop. vita et scriptis.* *Berol.* 1827. 8vo.

(*db*) EPHORUS, of Cuma, also a disciple of Isocrates, wrote a history of the Greeks from the return of the Heraclidæ 1191 B. C. to Ol. cx. 1=340.—*fragm. coll. atque ill. M. Marx. Carlsr.* 1815. 8vo. (Cf. *Friedem. et Seeb. Misc. cr.* ii. p. 754, sqq.) *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 355. 800. *Clinton*, p. 373. not. *f.*

(*dc*) ASCLEPIADES, of Tragilus in Thrace, a disciple of Isocrates, wrote τραγῳδοῦμιναι, i. e. an exposition of the subjects dramatized by the Tragic poets. *Asclepiadæ Trag. Tragodumenôn reliquiæ. Diss. posthuma Fr. Xav. Werferi* in the *Actis philol. Monac.* t. ii. fasc. 4. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 289.

(*dd*) To this period also, subsequently to Ol. cv. the *περίπλους* of the Mediterranean sea, which is ascribed to *Scylax* of Caryanda in Caria under Darius Hystaspes, appears to belong. See *Niebuhr* in the *Abh. der Berl. Acad. hist. phil. Cl.* 1804—11. p. 83.—*Ed. pr. Dav. Hoeschelii. August. Vindel.* 1608. then in *Collectt.* no. 21. 22. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 606, sqq.

(*de*) ÆNEAS, surnamed *Tacticus*, about Ol. civ. (probably the general of the Arcadians, *Xen. Hell.* vii. 3, 1.). Two treatises by him, *Τακτικά* and *πῶς χρὴ πολιορκούμενον ἀντίχειν*, were first published with Polybius by *Is. Casaubon.* Paris 1609.—*de toler. obsidione lib. ad Codd. Paris. et Medic. rec. comm. int. Is. Casaub. not. Jac. Gronov. Koesii, Casp. Orellii et suas adj. Jo. Conr. Orellius.* Lips. 1817. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 334.

(*df*) DEMOSTHENES, of Athens, b. Ol. xcvi. 4=385. first appeared as an orator against his guardians in Ol. civ. 1=364. His first oration against King Philip Ol. cvii. 1=352. (three *λόγοι* 'Ολυθιακοί.) Pursued by Antipater, he took poison in the island Calauria, Ol. cxiv. 3=322. Sixty-one orations. There are Scholia upon him which are attributed to Ulpian, of whom nothing further is known. *Wolf. ad or. Lept.* p. 210. *Clinton fasti Hell. App.* p. 360.

Edd. Ed. pr. Aldina. Venet. 1504. fol.—cum comm. Ulpiani. Basil. ap. Hervag. 1532. fol.—Gr. Lat. cum Ulpiani comm. ed. Hieron. Wolf. Basil. 1549. 1572. Franc. 1604. fol.—cum Ulp. Paris. 1570. ap. Benenatum, fol. (cur. Morell. ed. Dion. Lambinus).—ed. J. Taylor. Cantabr. 1748—57. 1774. 4to. 2 vols.—ed. J. J. Reiske. Lips. 1770. 2 vols. Ed. corr. cur. G. H. Schaefer. Lond. 1822. 4 vols. 8vo. Appar. crit. 3 vols. Ind. 1 vol. 8vo. App. crit. exeget. ad Demosth. Obsop. Wolf. Tayl. Reisk. annot. tenens. Dig. aliorumque et suis annot. auctum ed. God. H. Schaefer. Lond. 1824—27. 5 vols. 8vo.—ed. Ath. Auger. tom. i. Paris. 1790. 4to. Bekk. or. Att. t. iv. p. i. ii. iii. iv.—Demosth. or. adv. Leptinem cum scholiis veterib. et comm. perpetuo ed. Fr. Aug. Wolf. Halis 1789. 8vo. repet. J. H. Bremi. Turic. 1831. 8vo.—or. in Midiam, ed. notis crit. et exegeticis instruxit G. L. Spalding. Berol. 1794. 8vo. cur. Buttmann. ib. 1823. 8vo.—rec. M. H. E. Meier. Hal. 1831, sq. 8vo.—or. de pace cum schol. et Andr. Danaei prælection. ed. Chr. D. Beckius. Lips. 1799. 8vo.—or. pro corona rec. E. C. Fr. Wunderlich. Gott. 1810. 1820. 8vo.—Æsch. et D. or. de corona. Ex recognit. Imm. Bekkeri. Acc. scholia partim inedd. Hal. 1815. 8vo.—Dem. Philippicæ in usum schol. recogn. Bekkerus. Berol. 1816. 8vo.—Phil. I. Olynth. III. et de pace rec. et comm. ill. C. A. Rüdiger. Lips. 1829. 8vo.—Philipp. oratt. v. ex rec. I. Bekk. ed. et ill. J. Th. Voemel. Francof. 1829. 8vo.—in Androt. et C. H. Funkhaenel. Lips. 1832. 8vo.—oratt. sel. comm. in usum schol. instr. ab Joh. H. Bremi. Goth. et Erf. 1829. 8vo. *Dem. Political orations translated into German, and with notes by F. Jacobs. Leipz.* 1805. 1833. 8vo.—*Dem. as a Statesman and orator. Historico-crit. Introd. to his Works by Gerh. Becker. Halle* 1816. 8vo.—*Dem. as a citizen, orator, and author, by the same. Quedl. u. Leipz.* 1830. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 816.*

(dg) HYPERĪDES, of Athens, a disciple of Plato and Isocrates, an orator distinguished for his eloquence and patriotism, put to death by order of Antipater,

Ol. cxiv. 3=322. Of his fifty-two orations there is only one remaining, the seventeenth among those of Demosthenes, p. 211. *Reisk. Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 856. *Ruhnk. l. c.* p. lxix. *ad Rutil.* i. 19. p. 64.

(*dh*) ÆSCHINES, of Athens, of mean extraction, the antagonist of Demosthenes, ambassador at the court of Philip, Ol. cviii. 3=344. having lost his cause in the suit *de corona* against Demosthenes, Ol. cxii. 3=330. retired to Rhodes. Three orations.

Edd. Ed. pr. Aldum. Venet. 1513. *then with Demosthenes.*—*Reiske or. Gr.* III. IV. *Bekk. or. Att.* t. iii.—*oratt. sel. ad fid.* Codd. MSS. recogn. et ill. J. H. Bremius. Turici 1824. 8vo. — or. in Ctesiphontem rec. E. C. F. Wunderlich. Gott. 1810. 8vo. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 850.

(*di*) DEMADES, of Athens, an orator, an antagonist of Demosthenes, and in the pay of Philip; put to death by Antipater, whom he had derided, and Cassander, Ol. cxv. 2=319. on the pretext of treachery. *Reiske orat. Gr.* t. iv. *Bekk. or. Att.* t. iii. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 868. *Ruhnk. hist. crit. or.* p. lxxi.

(*dk*) SPEUSIPPUS, nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy, Ol. cviii. 1=348. His posthumous works were purchased by Aristotle for about three tal. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 187.

THIRD PERIOD.

§. 17. EVERY department of literature had been now so assiduously cultivated, as to leave little or no encouragement for future adventurers to hope for success in attempting to strike out a new path. On the other hand, the sciences properly so called were for the most part still in their infancy; they had either as yet been wholly unattempted, as Geography and Physiology, or they existed only in a mass of single, unconnected, and often conflicting acquirements, as Philosophy, Mathematics, and Astronomy. Then it was that an individual appeared, who, with a prodigious extent of knowledge, possessed in the highest degree the talent of systematic arrangement—*Aristotle* (*a*). He divided the whole range of Philosophy into the theoretical and practical, into Logic, Physics, (Cosmology, Psychology, Theology, πρώτη φιλοσοφία, which his interpreters called τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά), and Ethics (properly speaking Moral, Political, and Economical science). Each of these parts, under the guidance of certain leading principles, he arranged in systematic order, but especially Logic,

Rhetoric, and Poetry, by accurately observing and reducing to rule the method of the earlier Philosophers, Orators, and Poets, while at the same time he exhibited in a connected form the precepts of the Rhetoricians; so that in fact these sciences owe their origin to him. He applied himself likewise with unremitting ardour to the study of Natural History, in which he derived powerful support from his pupil Alexander (*Plin. H. N. viii. 16.*), the customs and political institutions of all the then known nations, and the literary history of his country, to which his work *περὶ ποιητῶν*, his history of Eloquence and Rhetoric (*Cic. de inv. 2. 2. orat. 2. 38. Brut. 12.*), his *διδασκαλία*, belonged, and in which he was followed by several of his pupils, as *Theophrastus* and *Dicæarchus*. He also exercised his ingenuity and zeal in the elucidation of Homer in his *προβλήματα Ὀμηρικά*. Thus the principal aim of his exertions was, to observe accurately every thing which presented itself to him, to compare and to generalize; in Philosophy also properly so called he had the merit of collecting and arranging, rather than that of original invention.

§. 18. But there is another respect also, in which Aristotle exerted a decided influence upon his own as well as on the following age. He was the first to establish a library, the same, which, after being augmented by that of *Theophrastus*, was

conveyed by Sylla to Rome, and gave occasion to that which Ptolemy Lagus, governor, and afterwards king of Egypt, himself a man of letters, established in his capital, in that part of the city where the royal palace was situated (called *Bruchion*), and which after the additions made to it by his successors is said to have contained upwards of 400,000 volumes, i. e. distinct works.

His successor Ptolemy Philadelphus founded a second large library in the Serapeum, which was computed at 70,000 volumes^a. Ptolemy Lagus also founded a museum at Alexandria, i. e. an academy for distinguished men of science, who might here in uninterrupted leisure devote their whole time to philosophical research^b.

§. 19. *Eumenes II.* of Pergamus 197—158. founded a library in his capital likewise, and thus vied with the kings of Egypt, as did also his son and successor *Attalus II.* 158—138. until Antony made a present of the library of Pergamos to Cleopatra. (*Plutarch. Anton. c.* 58^c.) In other states also and in the islands a revival of learning took place, in consequence

^a Beck specimen historiæ bibliothecarum Alexandr. Lips. 1810. 4to. G. Dedel hist. crit. bibl. Alex. Lugd. B. 1823. 4to.

^b Gronov. thes. antiq. Græc. t. viii. 2738, sqq.

^c *Manso über die Attaler*, annexed to his *Leben. Constantins d. Gr.*

of many learned men having been obliged by the cruelties of Ptol. Physcon 145—117. to quit Alexandria, and seek a refuge in other places. (*Athen.* iv. p. 184. c.) These favouring circumstances had the effect of directing attention, which had already been powerfully awakened, in a still greater measure to the master pieces of antiquity, and to scientific investigation, and Alexandria became the seat of learning. *Euclides* (*b*) founded Mathematics as a science, in which also *Aristarchus* of Samos (*bu*), *Apollonius* of Perga (*by*), *Hero*, *Archimedes*, (*cc*), and *Hipparchus* (*ci*), distinguished themselves; *Eratosthenes* (*bz*) founded Geography and Chronology. The ambition to excel in every department, and to compass the entire field of knowledge, was particularly fostered. (*Πολυϊστορία*. see *Luzac. lect. Att.* p. 132.) The person most distinguished for the extent and variety of his attainments after the example of the Aristotelians, ex. gr. *Heraclides Ponticus* (*ag*), was the same *Eratosthenes* who for that reason acquired the name of Philologus, also that of *Beta*, which was considered a more appropriate designation than Alpha, to which he might have been entitled, if he had confined himself to one particular subject. In general it was the custom of learned men to acquire by the study of ancient works such knowledge as was necessary for understanding and explaining the old authors, Grammar, Mythology, History,

and especially Archæology, and to apply these acquirements to the elucidation of the old Classics in matter and language (*Grammarians*). Men of letters, even Poets, were now, almost without exception, Grammarians. (*Heyne opusc. i. p. 98, sq.*) It was owing to the Grammarians, and particularly to the conflux of strangers at Alexandria, the situation of which as a mart of commerce was upon the confines of the three quarters of the globe, that the language was preserved in its original purity: the emendation of the text of the Homeric poems, in which Aristotle (ἡ διόρθωσις ἡ ἐκ πάσης) and Zenodotus (ay) had already occupied themselves, became an especial object of their attention, though the science of criticism made no considerable progress even under *Aristophanes* (cf) and *Aristarchus* (ck). The Grammarians at Pergamos likewise pursued their studies with eminent success, among whom *Crates* of Mallus was particularly distinguished. As a guide for students in the great mass of writings which lay before them, the Alexandrian grammarians made a selection of those which they deemed the best authors, (*canon*) (*Ruhnk. hist. crit. or. Gr. p. xciv sqq.* whose opinion is considerably modified in C. Ferd. Ranke comm. de Aristophanis vita, in the Leipzig impression of *Rutilius Lup. ed. Ruhnken.*), an arrangement to which we should probably owe the preservation of the most valuable monuments of

antiquity, if subsequent events had not in some degree neutralized this effect. But the same zeal which prompted the Egyptian kings to purchase for their libraries the books of celebrated authors at a high price, had tempted many, even in the time of Ptolemy Philad., to ascribe to authors of note inferior productions, or even to compose works themselves and pass them off under their names. (*Bentley opusc.* p. 155, sqq. *Lips. Luzac lect. Att.* 149, sqq.).

§. 20. The study of Grammar determined the whole course of Literature in Alexandria. By the study of the ancient Classics many were incited to attempt poetical composition themselves. Seven poets were considered worthy of distinction (*Pleias*, not to be confounded with the *Pleias tragica*. *Groddeck* II. p. 4.). But, with few exceptions, they were more eminent for the great correctness of diction and structure which their poems exhibited, for a skilful imitation of the language of poetry, and for their mythological learning, than for genuine poetical talent ^d. *Apollonius Rh. (cd)*, and, among those

^d Jam multis rebus penitus conversa erat facies Græcarum litterarum, uti ipsarum civitatum. Pro foris, pro pulpitis et scenis et celebritatibus publicis musea et bibliothecæ, pro ingenio propriarum opum divite, trepida et mediocribus ausis se committens imitatio, pro poesis et eloquentiæ concitatissimo spiritu sobria et sæpè frigida eruditio in omnesque partes doc-

of Pergamos, *Aratus* (*bp*), display most taste; *Calimachus* (*bo*), though preferred by the Romans, especially by Propertius, to all the other Elegiac poets except *Philetas* (*aq*), abounds indeed in erudition and ornament, but is too often injudicious in its application; the same observation may perhaps be extended to *Euphorion* (*ce*), while *Lycophron* (*bk*) betrays an utter want of taste. Others applied the poetic style to subjects which did not at all admit of being so treated, as *Nicander*, who, without belonging to the Alexandrian school, wrote after their model on Medicine, *Scymnus* (*ct*), and *Dionysius Periegetes* (*df*), on Geography. The most numerous were those who displayed the sportiveness of their wit in short epigrammatic compositions, but they no longer celebrated illustrious men and remarkable events with the same grace and dignity which characterized the ancient poets. One of these would-be wits and maudlin poets, *Meleager* (*cs*), collected the epigrams of ancient and modern writers into a wreath, which he arranged according to the initial letters of their poems. Exaggerated demands which even in the time of Aristotle (see de poet. c. 18.) were not un-

trinarum diffusa lectio, pro inventionis sollertia sedulitas et cura et nitor quidam dispositionis poëtici sermonis, pro artium denique omnium magnifico et nativo flore corollæ ex undique decerptis flosculis collectæ conspiciébantur. Wolf. proleg. ad Hom. p. clxxxix.

frequently made upon poets, the effort to outvie their predecessors and to acquire distinction by novelty, an effect which they could only produce by a frequent affectation of wit and conceit, and a hankering after the approbation of the great, stifled every attempt to follow nature, and literature declined when kings and princes, not content to patronize, began to assume its direction.

§. 21. In those places, on the other hand, where book-learning less prevailed, as *ex. gr.* at Athens, the poetic art exhibited its natural complexion. At the same period the New Comedy, which numbers sixty-four poets, adorned by the names of *Philemon* (*au*), *Menander* (*aw*), *Philippides* (*ao*), *Diphilus* (*bg*), and others of whom we have imitations in Plautus and Terence was in full vigour at Athens. It amused, improved, and instructed by general portraitures of character, and owed its origin to the study of nature and mankind, which prevailed in the Peripatetic school. One Poet of this period was particularly distinguished for his genuine poetic genius and for his unsophisticated and vivid representation of nature, *Theocritus* (*bm*), of Syracuse, who appears, however, to have resided at Alexandria, though only for a short time.

§. 22. The followers of Aristotle continued to tread in his steps, particularly *Heraclides* (*ag*), *Theophrastus* (*ak*), *Aristoxenus* (*al*), *Dicæarchus* (*at*), though without his ability to grasp the whole circle

of knowledge. But besides the Aristotelian or Peripatetic schools, there flourished or sprung up other sects of Philosophers. While *Epicurus* (*be*) carried out the system of Aristippus and set forth a life of pleasure, the *ἡδονή*, as that aim of all, even of moral, action which nature herself prescribes, and in theoretic philosophy laid down as the basis of his cosmogony the fortuitous operation of mechanical causes (*the Atomic system*), *Zeno* (*bb*) developed in its extreme rigour the moral system of Antisthenes, while he taught that virtue, the acting from pure principles of reason, was the only good, and vice the only evil; that all else was indifferent, i. e. had no ground either of preference or rejection in itself, but only in external circumstances. Almost more eminent than the founder of the Stoic school were his successors *Cleanthes* (*bs*) and *Chrysippus* (*bz*), *Panætius* (*cm*) and *Posidonius* (*cx*). Among the Epicureans the following obtained celebrity, *Hermarchus*, of Mytilene, (*Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 604. Grodd. ii. p. 118.*) *Metrodorus* (*bf*), *Zeno*, whose lectures Cicero attended at Athens, and *Philodemus* (*cx*²). Charmed by the confidence with which the Stoics above all others propounded their opinions, the middle academy under *Arcesilaus* (*bd*) dexterously exhibited the arguments for and against every proposition in a logical form, hoping thus, by carefully balancing both, to arrive at the truth. The chief ornaments

of this school were *Carneades* (*co*), who was also distinguished for his eloquence, *Crantor* (*be*), and *Clitomachus*. The Peripatetics and Academics were to a great degree the conservators of sound taste (*Heyne opusc. t. i. p. 88.*), and Athens continued to be the principal seat of Philosophy and Taste. At Alexandria the Academics, Peripatetics, and Stoics met with little encouragement, the Epicureans with rather more, while the Cyrenaics as courtiers, and the Cynics (as court-jesters?) were in high estimation. Philosophical investigations were principally pursued by all parties and with no little acrimony, the more so as they appeared to offer a solitary compensation for the loss of liberty.

§. 23. Other kinds of literature, however, were not neglected. History, as well as Natural Philosophy and Geography derived fresh aliment from the expeditions of Alexander and his successors, though at the same time it encouraged a taste for marvellous stories of foreign lands, and in general for extravagant tales, such as Lucian, particularly in his serious histories, so often ridicules. The Sicilian *Timæus* (*bi*) first directed the attention of the Greeks to the growing power of the Romans. One historian was preeminent, *Polybius* (*ch*), who with a harshness of language was distinguished above his contemporaries by his practical observation, his genuine historic spirit, and his sound critical discernment;

qualities which he had acquired in the wars and political negotiations of the Achæan league, by his intercourse with the greatest generals and statesmen of his time, and by foreign travel. The Samian *Duris* was also held in estimation. But in the last times of the Roman Republic and under Augustus there appeared Historians, who are entitled to consideration not so much for their lucid arrangement, their practical views, and their vigour of delineation, as from the importance of the circumstances which they narrate; as *Dionysius* of Halicar. (*dd*), in whom we observe a rhetorical style and a mind hampered with the prejudice that every thing Roman was derived from Greece, and *Diodorus Sic.* (*de*), who is too frequently inaccurate and frivolous. Eloquence became mute, as its sphere became more and more contracted. At the commencement of this period besides *Dinarchus* (*am*), *Demochares* (*am*), nephew to Demosthenes, was its chief ornament; he wrote likewise, but in a rhetorical style, the history of his time. (*Corsin. fast. Att. II. p. 96. Ruhnck. ad Rutil. L. p. 7. Clinton, p. 379, sq. Meineke qu. scen. 3. p. 52.*) With so much the greater zeal was the study of Rhetoric pursued, particularly by *Hegesias*, (*genus Asiaticum. Cic. orat. c. 67. Brut. 83. Ruhnck. ad Rutil. L. p. 25.*) but it was of a character which aimed more at figures and tropes, witty antitheses, bombast and false ornament, than at truth

and vigour of conception, the nervous style of antiquity having been already reduced by *Demetrius* of Phalerus, to an effeminate and fascinating delicacy. (*Cic. Brut.* 9. §. 37. 38. 25. cf. *or.* 27. 69. *de orat.* II. 23. 95. *Quintil.* X. 1, 80. XII. 10, 16—20. *Plut. Anton.* c. 2.) In Cicero's time the brothers *Menecles* and *Hierocles* of Alabanda, and *Apollonius Molo*, Cicero's master, were eminent proficient in this style. (*Cic. in loc. cit.*)

§. 24. Even after Greece had become a Roman province, it continued to be the fashion for young Romans, who wished to form their minds by the study of Philosophy and the Sciences, or even to acquire only an exterior polish, to pass some time at Athens. At Alexandria the study of Grammar still prevailed, but instead of an all-embracing Philology, it became more and more confined to investigations upon the elements of language and verbal inflexions. The master spirits of the age chose Rome for their residence, as the historian *Dionysius* of Halicarnassus, the geographer *Strabo*, and the philosophers *Cornutus* and *Musonius* ^f.

^f On this period see *Heyne de genio sæculi Ptolemæorum* in his *Opusc. acad.* Vol. I. p. 76. VI. p. 436. *Luzac lectt. Att. Lugd. B.* 1809. p. 133, sqq. *Manso verm. Schr.* I. p. 221. II. p. 323. *Beck de philologia sæculi Ptolem.* Lips. 1818. 4to. *Matter essai historique sur l'école d'Alexandrie.* Paris, 1820. 2 vols. 8vo.

(a) ARISTOTLE, of Stagīra in Macedonia, b. Ol. xcviii. 4. (385), a pupil of Plato from Ol. ciii. 2. (367), afterwards preceptor of the young Alexander. After Ol. cxi. 3. (334), he established a school at Athens in the Lyceum (περίπατος. Περιπατητικοί), d. Ol. cxiv. 3. (322) at Chalcis in Eubœa, see §. 17. His writings (esoter. and exoter. *Niebuhr rhein. Mus. I. p. 253. Rom. Hist. I. p. 20.*) are :

1) *logical: Organon: κατηγορίαι, περὶ ἑρμηνείας ἀναλυτικὰ πρότερα* 2 B. ἀναλ. ὑστερα 2 B. τοπικὰ 8 B. περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων 2 B. 2) *rhetorical: a. τῆς ῥήτ.* 3 B. ex rec. et cum comm. P. Victorii. Venet. 1548. Basil. 1549. Flor. 1579. fol.—cum comm. M. A. Majoragii. Venet. 1572. 1591. fol.—ed. Chrph. Schrader. Helmst. 1648. 1661. 4to.—cur. Garve et Reiz. Lips. 1772. 8vo. J. Sev. Vater anim. et lectt. ad Arist. l. III. rhet. c. anctar. F. A. Wolfii Lips. 1794. 8vo.—ad fid. MSS. recogniti c. vers. Lat. Acc. animadv. varior. Oxonii. 2 vols. 1820. Gr. 8vo. *Die τ. ῥήτ. πρὸς Ἀλιξ. is spurious.* b. *περὶ παντικῆς, fragment of a larger work.* cum comm. P. Victorii. Flor. 1560. fol.—e rec. Dan. Heinsii Lugd. B. 1611. 8vo. 1643. 12mo.—ex rec. et cum animadverss. Thph. Chrph. Harles. Lips. 1780. 8vo.—e rec. Tbom. Tyrwhitt. Oxon. 1794. 4to. and 8vo.—cum comm. Godofr. Hermannii. Lips. 1802. 8vo. c. comm. Val. Herm. etc. ed. E. A. Guil. Graefenham. Lips. 1822. 3) *physical: physicæ auscultat. libr. 8. de cœlo IV. de generatione et corruptione II. Meteorologica IV. de anima III. parva naturalia XI. The work de mundo (c. J. Ch. Kappii. Altenb. 1792. 8vo.) is not genuine.* 4) *on natural history: Historiæ animalium l. X. (textum rec. J. C. Scaligeri vers. dilig. recogn. comm. et indd. adj. Jo. Gottl. Schneider. Lips. 1815. 4 vols. 8vo.)—de partibus animalium IV. de generat. animal. V. de plantis II. (de mirabilibus auscultationn. spurious*

ed. J. Beckmann. Gott. 1786. 4to.) etc. 5) *metaphysical* : τῶν μὲν τὰ φυσικὰ 14 B. of which, however, several are spurious, or relate to a different subject. Aristot. et Theophrasti Metaphys. ad fid. vett. Codd. MSS. rec. C. A. Brandis. Berol. t. i. 1823. 6) *ethico-political* : Ἠθικῶν Νικομαχείων X. c. comm. P. Victorii. Flor. 1584.—ad codd. et edd. vett. fidem recogn. ill. Lat. Lamb. interpret. castig. adj. Car. Zell. Heidelb. 1820. 2 vols. 8vo.—recogn. var. lect. adj. ill. ind. orn. Edw. Cardwell. Oxonii 1828—1831. 2 vols. 8vo.—*translated and explained by Chr. Garve. Breslau* 1798—1806. 2 vols. 8vo.—de republica VIII. cum comm. P. Victorii. Flor. 1576.—cum paraphrasi Dan. Heinsii. Lugd. B. 1621. 8vo.—cura Herm. Conringii. Helmst. 1656. 4to.—rec. emend. illustr. J. Glo. Schneider. Francof. ad V. 1809. 2 vols. 8vo.—ad Codd. fid. ed. et adnot. adj. Car. Götting. Jenæ 1824. 8vo. Cf. Gust. Pinzger de iis, quæ Aristot. in Plat. Politia reprehendit. Lips. 1822.—Οἰκονομικός. Ἀνωρύμου οἰκονομικά. Φιλοδήμου π. κακίων καὶ τῶν ἀντικειμένων ἀρετῶν. ed. et adnot. adj. Cor. Göttingius. Jenæ 1830. 8vo.—πολιτικῶν τὰ σωζόμενα coll. ill. proleg. adj. C. Fr. Neumann. Heidelb. 1827. 7) *Physiognomici*. Scriptores physiognomici veteres; rec. J. G. Fr. Franzius. Altenb. 1780. 8vo. 8) *miscellaneous writings*: Problemata. Anonymi Œconomica, quæ vulgo Arist. falso ferebantur. e ll. scr. et vers. ant. em. et enarr. J. Glo. Schneider. Lips. 1815. 8vo. His Ὕμνος εἰς ἀρετὴν has been published separately by C. A. G. Gräfenham. Muhlhus. 1831. 4to. Progr.

Complete Editions of his Works: Ed. pr. ap. Ald. Venet. 1495, sqq. 5 vols. fol.—Basil. 1550. fol.—cur. Jo. Bapt. Camotio. Ven. ap. Ald. 1552. 6 vols. 8vo.—op. et stud. Fr. Sylburgii. Francof. 1587. 11 vols. 4to.—ex bibl. Is. Casauboni. Lugd. 1590. fol.—ed. Guil. du Vallius. Paris. 1619. 1629. 1639. 4 vols. fol.—ad optim. exemplarium fidem rec. annot. crit. librr. argum. et nov. vers. Lat. adj. Jo. Thph. Buhle. Biponti 1791—sqq. as yet 5 vols. 8vo.—cx rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1831. 2 vols. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 195. Ch. A. Brandis über die Schicksale d. Aristot. Bücher u. einige Kri-

terien ihrer Aechtheit in the *Rhein Mus.* I. p. 236. *Greek expositors of Arist. whose commentaries are still extant are Alexander of Aphrodis. Ammonius, Eustratius, and others. See Buhle Aristot. t. i. p. 286, sqq.*

(ab) XENOCRATES, of Chalcedon, a pupil of Plato and successor of Speusippus in the Academy, Ol. cx. 2. (339). *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 191.*

(ac) ALEXIS, of Thuriæ, about Ol. cxi. B. C. 334, a poet of the middle Comedy, is said to have written about 245 pieces. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 406. Meineke qu. scen. 3. p. 27, sqq.*

(ad) ANAXIMENES, of Lampsacus, a disciple of Diogenes Cyn. a companion of Alexander, a *rhetorician* and historian (in the *Alex. canon.*) 1. *πεῖραι ιστορίας*, A history of the Greeks from the earliest times to the battle of Mantinea. 2. A history of Philip. 3. A history of Alexander. *Vossius de histor. Gr. I. 10. p. 45. Ruhnck. hist. crit. orat. Gr. p. lxxxvi. in ed. Rut. L. Clinton, p. 376.*

(ae) HECATÆUS, of Abdera, a companion of Alexander the Great, an historian who is said to have written upon the history and religious antiquities of the Jews. *Hecat. Abd. eclogæ c. n. Jos. Scaligeri suoque comm. perpetuo ed. P. Zornius. Altonæ 1730. 8vo.*

(af) CALLISTHENES, a companion of Alexander, put to death by his order B.C. 325. He described the expedition of Alexander, and also Ἑλληνικά from the peace of Antalcidas Ol. xcvi. 2=387, to the capture of the Delphic temple by the Phocians in ten books. See *Vossius de histor. Gr.* p. 35. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 36. *Clinton*, p. 376. not. k. His veracity was as little approved as his style.

Among the most eminent of Alexander's historians at this period may be reckoned also ARISTOBULUS, of Cassandrea (*Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 35.), and the king of Egypt, PTOLEMÆUS LAGI, † 284. (*Fabric. ib.* p. 50.) both of whom *Arrian* principally followed as most worthy of credit, and CLITARCHUS, who was esteemed for his talents at least if not for his fidelity. (*Fabr. ib.* p. 38. *Sainte-Croix examen crit. des anc. historiens d'Alexandre le Grand. Paris.* 1804. 8vo. *Conr. Mannerts Gesch. der unm. Nachfolger Alex. Leipz.* 1787. 8vo. p. 352.)

(ag) HERACLIDES PONTICUS, of Heraclea, a pupil of Plato, Speusippus, and Aristotle. Of his numerous philosophical, historical, grammatical, and political writings there is extant only a fragment, περὶ πολιτείῳν. *Gr. et Lat. ed. Nic. Cragius. Lugd. B.* 1670. 8vo.—*ed. e Codd. em. et illust. G. D. Köler. Hülæ*

1804. 8vo.—also in the *Ælian* of Coray. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 495.

(*ah*) CRATES, of Thebes, a pupil of Diogenes and a Cynic, about Ol. cxiii. B.C. 328. His wife Hipparchia was of the same sect. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 514. *Clinton*, p. 179.

(*ai*) CHAMELEON, of Heraclea on the Pontus, a Peripatetic, wrote upon several ancient poets, the *Iliad*, the lyric poets, the old comedy, hence a literator. *Boeckh. Præf. Pind. schol.* p. ix.

(*ak*) THEOPHRASTUS (formerly *Tyrtämus*), of Eresus in Lesbos, a pupil and successor of Aristotle, Ol. cxiv. 2. (321). Of his numerous philosophical, especially moral, physical, physiological, and political productions there have been preserved only *historiæ plantarum* X. besides *de causis plantarum* VIII. etc. and 31 *ἡθικοὶ χαρακτῆρες*, which, however, have more the appearance of being extracts of a later date from the moral writings of Th. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 408. *Clinton*, p. 366, not. *g*.

Edit. 1) of his entire works: ed. pr. ap. Ald. 1497. fol. 1552. 8vo. with *Aristot.*—rec. Dan. Heinsius. Lugd. B. 1613. fol.—rec. J. G. Schneider. Lips. 1818, sqq. 5 vols. 8vo. 2) a. *Hist. plant. cum notis* Jul. Cæs. Scaligeri et Rob. Stephani ed. Jo. Bodæus a Stapel. Amstel. 1644. fol.—ed. Joh. Stack-

house. Cantabr. 1814. 2 vols. 8vo. b. Charact. Nürnberg in Bilib. Pirkheymer 1527. (*only* 15.) In the Arist. of Camotius with 8 new.—rec. et comment. instruxit Is. Casaubonus. Lugd. 1592. 8vo. and with 5 new, Ch. 1598. 8vo. and often.—rec. Th. Gale in Opusc. myth. etc. Cantabr. 1671. 8vo.—rec. P. Needham. Cantabr. 1712. 8vo.—c. ined. Aug. Buccheri notis, varr. lectt. MSS. et commentatt. ed. Jo. Conr. Schwarz. Cob. 1739. 4to.—rec. et ill. add. comm. Is. Casaub. J. Fr. Fischer. Cob. 1763. 8vo.—Char. eth. Theoph. capita II. hactenus anecdota e Cod. MS. Vaticano ed. Jo. Chph. Amadutius. Parm. 1786. 4to.—*The Characters of Theoph. for upper schools, a new Edit. by Jac. H. Nast. Stuttg.* 1791. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Gottl. Schneider. Jenæ 1799. 8vo.—ad optt. libr. fid. rec.—Fr. Astius. Lips. 1818. 8vo. *On the Munich Cod. see Acta Monac. t. iii. p. 365.*

(*al*) ARISTOXENUS, of Tarentum, a pupil of Aristotle; lives of philosophers; a collection of Pythagorean maxims; on the tragic poets; mathematical works, of which one upon music, ἀρμονικῶν στοιχείων 3 B. is still extant. See *Antiquæ musicæ auctores VII. ed. M. Meibomius. Amst.* 1652. 4to.—*Aristox. rhythmic. elem. fragm. e bibl. Veneta D. Marci nunc primum ed. Jac. Morellius. Venet.* 1785. 8vo.—*Guil. Leon. Mahne diatribe de Aristoxeno. Amstel.* 1793. 8vo.—*Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 632.*

(*am*) DINARCHUS, of Corinth, a pupil of Theophrastus, b. Ol. civ. 4. (360), d. Ol. cxv. 2. (319), an orator. His three orations, see *Reiske or. Gr. IV. Bekk. t. iii. Rnhnk. ad Rutil. L. II. 5. p. 88. 126. Chr. Wurm comm. in Din. orat. 3. Norimb.* 8vo.

—*Din. orr.* 3 ed. C. Ern. Aug. Schmidt. Lips. 1826. 8vo.

(an) DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS (Φαληρέης), a pupil of Theophrastus, esteemed for his eloquence, (§. 23.) from Ol. cxv. 3. (318), governor of Athens under Cassander, but banished by Antigonos and Demetrius Poliorc. Ol. cxxi. 1=296. d. at Alexandria Ol. cxxiv. 1. (284). A rhetorical work *περὶ ἐρμηνείας*, is improperly ascribed to him. (Probably by Demetrius of Alexandria. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. vi. p. 63.) See in the *Collectt.* no. 39. 40.—*cum comm. ed. P. Victorius. Flor.* 1562. fol. 1594. fol. *Dem. de elocutione libr. cur. Jo. Glob. Schneider. Altenb.* 1779. 8vo. *Fabr. B. Gr.* t. vi. p. 63. *Ruhnck. hist. cr. or. Gr.* p. XCI.

(ao) PHILIPPIDES, of Athens, an eminent poet of the new comedy (in the *Alex. canon*). *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 479. *Clinton*, p. 177.

(ap) To this period probably belongs also, if we may judge from the notice of him by Stratokles in the fragm. in *Athen.* IV, p. 137. C. (see *Ruhnck. ad Rutil. L.* p. 32.) MATRON, a celebrated parodist. See *Studien* IV. p. 293, sqq. *Osann. anal. crit.* p. 73. *Fab. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 550. His fragments preserved in Athenæus are no. 7. of the *Collectt.*

(aq) PHILETAS (Φιλητάς), of Cos, a distinguished elegiac poet, and as such a model of Propertius; also a grammarian, preceptor to Ptolemy II. *Phil. Coi fragm. quæ reperiuntur, coll. et not. ill. K. Ph. Kayser. Gotting. 1793. 8vo. Phil. Hermesian. et Phanoclis reliquiæ. Dispos. em. ill. N. Bachius. Halæ 1829. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 518. ii. p. 874. iv. p. 490. vi. p. 376.*

(ar) HERMESIANAX, of Colophon, an elegiac poet, wrote three books of elegies under the title, *Λεόντιον*. One fragment preserved by Athenæus vid. in *Ruhnken. Ep. crit. App.* and in *Ilgénii opusc.* and in *Phil. of Bach.* Cf. *Hermann. opusc. t. iv. p. 239. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 873.*

(as) PHANOCLES, also an elegiac poet, whose poems bore the title, *Ἐρωτικὴ ἢ καλοί*. A very beautiful fragment has been preserved by *Stobæus, tit. 62.* See *Ruhnken. ibid.* See *Philetas.*

(at) DICÆARCHUS, of Messana in Sicily, a pupil of Aristotle, who chiefly occupied himself in historical researches. Of his numerous writings there are still extant fragments of a geographical poem in Iambics, *ἀναγξαφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, and of a treatise in prose, *βίος Ἑλλ.* a description of their systems of government, manners, and customs, in three books. *Dic. Geo-*

graphica quædam, see *de vita Gr. Ei. descriptio Gr. Exc. H. Stephanus. Paris. 1589. 8vo.—cum L. Holstenii lucubrat. ed. Gul. Manzi. Romæ 1819. 4to.*—Βίος; Ἑλλ. *aliaque fr. geogr. emend. atque illustr. a M. Marx in Creuzeri melet. iii. p. 171, sqq. Collectt. no. 22. in the 2d vol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 486.*

(*au*) PHILEMON (Φιλήμων), of Soli in Cilicia, a celebrated poet of the new comedy, d. Ol. cxxix. 3. (262) æt. 90. 97 Comedies. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ii. p. 476.*

(*aw*) MENANDER, of Athens, son of the Athenian commander Diopithes, the most distinguished poet of the new comedy, a pupil of Theophrastus, b. Ol. cix. 3. (342), d. Ol. cxxii. 2. (291).

Men. et Phil. reliquiæ, quotquot reperiri potuerunt Gr. et Lat. c. not. Hug. Grotii et Joh. Clerici. Amstel. 1709. 8vo. *On the other side* Phileleutheri Lips. (Bentley) emendationes in Men. et Phil. reliqu. Traj. ad Rh. 1710. 8vo. Cantabr. 1714. 8vo. *Cf. Infamia emend. in Men. rell. (by Jac. Gronov.) Lugd. B. 1710. 12mo.*—Philargyrii Cantabr. (Jo. Corn. de Pauw) emendatt. in Men. et Phil. reliqu. Amstel. 1711. 8vo. Men. et Phil. reliqu. Ed. Aug. Meineke. Berol. 1823. 8vo. *Fabric. Bibl. Gr. t. ii. p. 454.*

(*az*) APOLLODORUS. There were three comedians of this name, of whom one was of Gela in

Sicily, a contemporary of Menander, another of Carystus in Eubœa, the third of Athens. Terence was indebted to one of these for his Hecyra and Phormio. He was also in the Alexand. *canon*. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 419, sqq.

(ay) ZENODOTUS, of Ephesus, a pupil of Philetas, and director of the Alexandrian library under Ptolemy Philad., one of the most celebrated grammarians who attempted to amend the text of the Homeric poems. (διορθωτής, διόρθωσις.) *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 362.

(az) EUHEMERUS (Εὐήμερος), of Messana, a favourite of Cassander, wrote a history of the Gods, in which he endeavoured to prove from inscriptions on monuments in temples, especially in the fabulous Panchaia in India, that all the gods of the Greeks were formerly kings and generals; thence ἄθιος. This probably poetic work was translated by Ennius. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 616.

(b) EUCLIDES (Εὐκλείδης), about Ol. 118. B.C. 308, the creator of Mathematics as a science. His principal work is στοιχεῖα μαθημ. 15 bks. (of which 14, 15, are by Hypsicles of Alexandria).

Ed. pr. Eucl. op. Gr. c. Theonis expositione cura Sim. Gry-næi. Basil. 1530. fol.—Gr. Lat. ex rec. Dav. Gregorii. Oxon.

1703. fol.—Elementa rec. et ad usum tiron. accomm. (G. F. Bärmann.) Lips. 1769. 8vo.—Gr. et Lat. Comm. instr. edid. J. W. Camerer et C. Fr. Hauber. Berol. t. ii. 1824. 26.—sex ll. prior. c. XI. XII. rec. glossarioque instr. J. G. C. Neide. Halæ 1825.—ex opt. ll. in usum tiron. Gr. ed. E. F. August. Berol. 1826—29. 2 vols. 8vo. *translated by J. F. Lorenz. Halle* 1809. 8vo.—*trad. par F. Peyrard. Paris.* 1804. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 44.

(ba) SIMMIAS, of Rhodus, a Grammarian, a writer of Epigrams, and of some poems constructed in the form of an egg, a hatchet, and a wing. See *Brunck. Anal.* t. i. p. 204. ii. p. 525. *Jacobs.* i. p. 139, sqq. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 808. A similar curiosity of art was constructed by DOSIADAS in his *Βαμῖς*. *Brunck.* t. i. p. 412. *Jacobs.* i. p. 202. *Fabr. ib.* p. 810.

(bb) ZENO, of Citium in Cyprus, b. Ol. civ, 3. (361.), d. Ol. cxxix, 1. (264.), a pupil of Crates, Polemo, and other phil., founded a new School at Athens, which from the *στοὰ ποικίλη*, where he taught, was called the Stoic (*Στωικοί*), and embraced all parts of Philosophy, particularly the Moral (§. 22.) and Dialectic. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 579, sqq. *Clinton,* p. 368. not. i.

(bc) EPICURUS, of Gargettus in Attica, brought up at Samos, where his father Neokles had landed

possessions, (κληροῦχος), from his 18th year Ol. cxiv. 2. =323. at Athens. From Ol. cxviii, 3. (307.) he taught in a garden at Athens, §. 22. He died Ol. cxxvii. 2. As an author he had little merit. *Epic. Physica et meteorolog. duab. epist. ejusd. comprehensa. Gr. ad fidem libr. scr. et edd. em. atque interpr. est J. Glo. Schneider. Lips. 1813, 8vo. Ep. fragm. lib. II. et XI. de natura—ill. a Car. Rossinio (Voll. Herculan. t. ii. Neap. 1809. fol.)—em. ed. J. C. Orellius. Lips. 1818, 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 582. by Knebel, prefixed to his Transl. of Lucretius.*

(bd) ARCESILAUS, of Pitana in Æolis, about Ol. cxx. (300), a pupil of Theophrast and Polemo, and school-fellow of Zeno, founder of the new Academy. §. 22. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 162. Clinton, p. 367. not. h.*

(be) CRANTOR, of Soli, one of the most celebrated Academic Philosophers. Among his numerous writings that περὶ πένθους was particularly esteemed which supplied materials to Cicero in his *Consolatio*. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 169.*

(bf) METRODORUS, of Athens or Lampsacus, the most celebrated pupil of Epicurus. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 606.*

(bg) DIPHILUS, of Sinope, a poet of the new Comedy, about Ol. cxv.=320. See *Terent. Adelphi Prol. Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. ii. p. 438.

(bh) RHINTHON, of Tarentum, parodied the Tragedies with much wit. (*ἰλαροτραγῳδία, φλύαξ, φλυακογράφος*). *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 320. *Osann. anal. crit.* p. 70. *Müller Dor.* ii. p. 375.

(bi) TIMÆUS, of Tauromenium in Sicily, in the reign of the tyrant Agathocles of Syracuse (317—285), by whom he was banished, a celebrated, but a rhetorical and censorious Historian. (*Polyb.* t. iii. p. 398, sqq. *Schweigh. Diod. Sic.* xiii. p. 211. *Cic. de or.* ii. 14. *Brut.* 95.), wrote *Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά* 8. B. *Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά* (of both 28 bks. in *Athen.*), also the war of the Romans with Pyrrhus 280—275. *Cic. ad Famil.* v, 12. *Vossius de histor. Gr.* i. c. 12. p. 67. His fragments, see in *F. Goeller de situ et orig. Syracus.* Lips. 1818, 8vo.

(bk) LYCOPHRON, of Chalcis in Eubœa, in the reign of Ptol. Philad., (see however *Niebuhr Rhein. Mus.* i. 108.) a Grammarian, author of a learned poem, a Monologue, *Alexandra* or *Cassandra*, on which Is. or Joh. Tzetzes has written a learned Commentary.

Ed. pr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1513. 8vo.—cum Tzetzis comm. (et not. Guil. Canteri, Meursii et edit.) ed. Joh. Potter. Oxon.

1697. 1702. fol.—cum vers. et comm. G. Canteri, paraphrasin, notas et ind. Gr. adj. H. God. Reichardt. Lips. 1788. 8vo. *and as a help* 'Ισαακ. καὶ 'Ιω. τοῦ Τζιτζου σχολία εἰς Λυκοφρ. ed. Chr. God. Müller. Lips. 1811. 3 vols. 8vo.—ed. Leop. Sebastiani. Rom. 1803. 4to. ed. Bachmann. vol. 1. Lips. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 750, sqq.

(bl) HIERONYMUS, of Cardia in Cherson. Thrac. a favourite of Antigonius and Demetrius, related the exploits of Alexander and his successors. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 43. Mannert Gesch. d. unmitt. Nachf. Alex. p. 352, sqq. Clinton, p. 177.*

(bm) THEOCRITUS, of Syracuse, under King Hiero, 269—214, in the time of Ptolem. Philad., the most eminent bucolic poet: 30 Idylls. *Nachtr. zu Sulzer 1st B. p. 89. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 764. G. F. Naeke de Theocr. Bonn. 1828. 4to.*

Ed. pr. Mediol. 1493. fol. (*with Isocr.*)—ap. Ald. Manut. Venet. 1495. fol.—op. Musuri. Flor. ap. Juntam. 1515. 8vo.—op. Zach. Calliergi. Romæ 1516. 8vo. *at first with the Scholia*—ed. H. Stephanus in Princ. poët. Gr. her. carm. Lutet. 1566. fol. *and separate* 1579. 12.—cum em. J. Scaligeri et Is. Casauboni lectt. Heidelberg. ap. Commel. 1596. 8vo.—cum not. Dan. Heinsii. Heidelberg. ap. Comm. 1604. 4to.—cum schol. Gr. comm. Hent. Steph. J. Scaligeri et Is. Casaub. cur. et emend. J. J. Reiske. Vienn. et Lips. 1765, sq. 2 vols. 4to.—ed. Thom. Warton. Oxon. 1770. 2 vols. 4to.—Th. X. Eidyll. cum notis ed. ejusd. Adoniasusas uberioribus adnot. instruxit L. C. Valckenaer, Lugd. B. 1773. 8vo.—Th., Bionis et Moschi carm. buc. Gr. et Lat. emend. var. lectt. instruxit L. C.

Valckenaer. Lugd. B. 1779. 8vo.—e rec. Valcken. ed. Fr. Jacobs. Gothæ 1808. 1821. 8vo.—Th., Bion et Moschus ad opt. libr. fidem em. cur. God. Henr. Schaefer. Lips. 1809.—Th., B. et M. carm. Gr. cum comm. int. Valcken., Brunckii, Toupîi (ed. Heindorf.) Berol. 1810. 2 vols. 8vo.—Theocr. B. et M. in Poet. Gr. min. ed. Gaisf. t. ii. Oxon. 1814.—and t. iv. 1820. Scholia in Theocr. e Codd. MSS. em. et suppl. Th. Gaisf.—Th. rel. Gr. et Lat. Textum recogn. et c. anim. Harlesii, Schreberi al. excerptis suisque ed. T. Kiessling. Lips. 1819. 8vo.—c. vett. schol. ad fid. opt. edd. rec. annot. crit. in schol. adj. J. Geel. Amstelod. 1820. 8vo.—Th. Bion. et Mosch. quæ supers. c. schol. Gr. ad fidem optt. edd. et Codd. MSS. cur. etc. J. A. Jacobs. Hal. 1825.—recogn. et ill. Ern. Frid. Wüstemann. Goth. et Erford. 1830. 8vo.—*Theocrit. Bion and Moschus by J. H. Voss. Tüb.* 1808. 8vo. *Fr. A. W. Spohn lect. Theocrit. Lips.* 1823. 4to.

(bn) MÆRO or MYRO, of Byzantium, a poetess, mother of the younger Homer, a tragic poet. See *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. ii. p. 131. *Jacobs animadv. ad anthol.* t. xiii. p. 920. Her fragments are No. 5. of Collectt. and in Schneider's *Μουσῶν ᾠδῆς*. Giess, 1802. 8vo. p. 207.

(bo) CALLIMACHUS, of Cyrene, about Ol. cxxv. (280), a Grammarian, member of the Museum, in high estimation with the Romans as an elegiac poet. (*Propert.* iii. 1.) Of his numerous works there remain only 6 Epic Hymns and Epigrams. *Nachtr. zu Sulz.* ii. p. 86. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 814, sqq.

Ed. pr. Flor. per. Lascarim. 4to.—Hymni, epigr. et fragm. cum not. int. H. Steph. Bon. Vulcanii, Annæ Fabri, Th. Græ-

vii. R. Bentleii : quibus acc. Ez. Spanhemii comm. et notæ nunc primum editæ Tib. Hemsterhusii et Dav. Ruhnkenii : rec. Lat. vert. et notas suas adj. Jo. Aug. Ernesti. Lugd. B. 1761. 2 vols. 8vo.—Call. quæ supersunt. rec. et c. not. delectu ed. Car. Jac. Blomfield. Lond. 1815. 8vo.—Call. elegiarum fragm. cum elegia Catulli Callim. coll. atque illustr. a L. C. Valckenaer. ed. Jo. Luzac. Lugd. B. 1799. 8vo. *A. F. Naëke de Callim. Heecale. Bonnæ* 1829. 4to.

(bp) ARATUS, of Soli in Cilicia, lived with King Antigonus, and by his order versified with ability the *Φαινόμενα* of Eudoxus. (*Cic. de orat.* 1, 16.) *Φαινόμενα καὶ Διοσημεΐα*, translated by Cicero, Cæsar German., Avienus. *Nachtr. zu Sulz.* VI. p. 359. *Grauert im rhein. Mus.* I. p. 336.

Ed. pr. ap. Ald. 1499. fol.—Syntagma Arateorum c. Hug. Grotii. Lugd. B. 1600. 4to.—Gr. et Lat. ad Codd MSS. et opt. edd. fidem rec. cum Theonis scholiis et version. Cic. Cæs. G. et Av. cur. Jo. Theoph. Buhle. Lips. 1793. 1801. 2 vols. 8vo.—Ar. Phæn. et Diosem. Eratosth. Catast. Dionysii orb. terr. descr.——cur. notasque adj. F. C. Matthiæ. Francof. 1817. 8vo.—c. annot. crit. ed. Ph. Buttmann. Berol. 1826. 8vo.—c. schol. recogn. Inim. Bekkerus. Berol. 1828. 8vo. *Translated and explained by J. H. Voss. Heidelb.* 1824. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 87.

(bq) TIMON, of Phlius, about Ol. cxxvii. (272), a pupil of Pyrrho, wrote among others satirical poems upon the Dogmatic Philosophers (*σῖλλοι*), in which he usually parodied the Homeric style of verse. In

ANTIGONUS 278–243. PTOL. EVERGET. 246–222. 137

Brunck's Anal. II. p. 67. are 39 Fragn. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 623.*

(br) ANTIGONUS, of Carystus, author of a compilation of Natural History. *συναγωγὴ ἱστοριῶν παραδόξων.*

cum ann. G. Xylandri, J. Meursii, R. Bentleii, J. G. Schneideri, J. N. Niclas suisque ed. Jo. Beckmann. Lips. 1791. 4to. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 303.*

(bs) CLEANTHES, of Assus in Troas, a pupil and successor of Zeno at Athens from Ol. cxxix. (264). A sublime philosophical Hymn on Jupiter, the production of his genius, is still extant. See *Brunck. poët. gnom. gr. p. 141.*—Κλεάνθους ὕμνος εἰς Δία, *gr. and German by Herm. Heinr. Cludius. Gött. 1786. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 550.*

(bt) BION, native of a Greek colony on the Borysthenes (*Dnieper*), thence *Borysthenita*, a pupil of Theophrastus, about 280 B. C. Author of satyric Dialogues, whose pungency is noticed *Hor. Epp. II. 2, 60.* and as such the prototype of Lucian. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 165. Welcker præf. Theogn. p. lxxxv, sqq.*

(bu) ARISTARCHUS, of Samos, inventor of the

Sun-dial, and of the theory that the earth revolves round its own axis and round the sun, on which account he was arraigned by Cleanthes of impiety. One of his productions, on the magnitude and distance of the sun and the moon, is still extant. *Gr. cum F. Commandini versione Lat. notisque suis atque Comm. ed. Joh. Wallis, Oxon. 1688, 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 18.*

(*bw*) MANETHOS or-ON, of Sebennytus or Heliopolis in Lower Egypt, about Ol. cxxix. High Priest at Mendes or Heliopolis, author of an Egyptian history, *Αἰγυπτιακὰ* in 3 books, from the earliest times to the reign of the last Persian King Darius Codomannus, Fragments of whose works are collected in the Eusebius of Scaliger, and in Scaliger *de emend. temporum*. Another Latin work under his name *de regibus Ægyptiorum* is by Anniius of Viterbo. An extant poem under his name on the influence of the stars, *Ἀποτελεσματικά* in 6 books first appeared, it is probable, in the last period of the Roman empire.—*e cod. Mediceo primus ed. Jac. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1698. 8vo. recogn. comm. de Maneth. ejusque carm. brevesque annot. crit. adj. C. A. Maur. Axtius et Fr. Ant. Rigler. Colon. ad Rh. 1828, 1832, 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 128.*

(*bx*) BEROSUS, a contemporary of Manetho, Priest of the temple of Baal at Babylon, about 260, wrote

3 books, *de antiquitatibus Chaldaicis et Babylonis*, fragments of which have been preserved by Josephus and Eusebius, collected by Scaliger for his *Euseb. de emendat. temporum* and in *Fabric. B. Gr. t. xiv. p. 175.* of the old edit. *Ber. Chaldæorum hist. quæ supersunt cum comm. de Ber. vita et librorum ejus indole auct. Jo. Dan. Guil. Richter. Lips. 1825, 8vo.* To him also were falsely ascribed by Anniius of Viterbo *antiquitatum ll. V.*

(by) APOLLONIUS, of Perga in Pamphylia, a Mathematician: 8 books, *Conicorum*, of conic sections, of which only the first 4 are extant, but the 5th, 6th, and 7th, are known from the Arabic translation.—*ed. Edm. Halley, Oxon. 1710. fol. Apoll. P. locorum planorum lib. II. ed. Rob. Simson. Glasgow, 1749. 4to. by Joh. W. Camerer. Leipz. 1796.—de sectione determinata, restored, by R. Simson,—freely ed. by W. A. Diesterweg. Mainz 1822. 8vo.—de inclinationibus, restored by S. Horsley, ed. by W. A. Diesterweg. Berlin. 1823. 8vo.—de sectione rationis, according to Edm. Halley, freely ed. Berlin 1824. 8vo.—de sect. spatii, restored by the same, Elberf. 1827, 8vo. Ap. de tactionibus, quæ supersunt, nunc primum edita e Codd. MSS. a Jo. Guil. Camerer. Goth. et Amst. 1795. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 192.*

(bz) CHRYSIPPUS, of Soli, b. Ol. cxxv. 1. (280.)

d. Ol. cxliii. 2. (206.) A pupil and successor of Cleanthes, the greatest dialectician and most voluminous writer among the Stoics. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 547. Baguet de Chrys. vit. doct. et reliqu. Lovan. 1822. 4to. Chrn. Petersen philosophiæ Chrysippeæ fundamenta. Hamb. 1827. 8vo.*

(c) ERATOSTHENES, of Cyrene, b. Ol. cxxvi. 1. (272.) A pupil of Callimachus and Zeno, curator of the Alexandrian library from cxxxviii. 1. (226.) d. Ol. cxlvi. 1. (192.) distinguished in all departments of knowledge, (thence called the *Beta*,) especially in geography, mathematics, and astronomy.

Er. Geographicorum fragm. coll. et ill. Günth. C. Fr. Seidel. Gott. 1789. 8vo. G. Bernhardy Eratosthenica. Berol. 1822. 8vo.—Er. Catasterismi. (*Explan. of the Constellations an Excerpt. from Hygin. Cf. Müller Prol. p. 199.*) first by Jo. Fell. annexed to his *Aratus*. Oxon. 1672. 8vo. then in Gale opusc. mythol. Amstel. 1688. 8vo.—cum interp. Lat. et comm. cur. J. Kr. Schaubach. Gott. 1795. 8vo. See also *Aratus*. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 117.

(ca) RHIANUS, of Bene in Crete, a grammarian and historical poet. His principal production in poetry was *Μισσηνικά*, then *Θισσαλικά*, *Ἀχαϊκά*, *Ἡλιανά*. A beautiful fragment may be found in Brunck's *Gnomic*. p. 131. (188. Lips.) and with others in *Anal. t. i. p. 479. (Jacobs i. p. 299.) Gaisf. p. Gr.*

PT. V. EPIPH. 204-281. PHIL. OF MAC. 221-173. 141

min. t. iii. p. 274, sqq. Epigrams in the Greek Anthol. See *Jacobs Animadv. in Anth. Gr.* iii. 3. p. 945. *Rh. quæ supersunt. Ed. Nic. Saal. Bonn.* 1831. 8vo. *C. G. Siebelis de Rhiano. Budiss.* 1829. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 734.

(cb) PHILOCHORUS, of Athens, under Ptolem. IV. and V., a pupil of Eratosth., an historian and grammarian. His principal work was *Ἀρχαί. Phil. librorum fragm. a Lenzio coll. ill. Car. Godofr. Siebelis. Lips.* 1811. 8vo.

(cc) ARCHIMEDES, of Syracuse, put to death at the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus in the second Punic war, B. C. 212. a great mathematician, especially versed in mechanics.

Opp. cum Eutocii commentariis Gr. Lat. Basil. 1544. fol.—Arenarius et de dimensione circuli cum vers. et not. Jo. Wallis. Oxon. 1676. 8vo.—Ed. Sam. Barrow. Oxon. 1667.—ed. Torelli. Oxon. 1792. *translated into French with explanatory notes by F. Peyrard. Paris.* 1807. 4to. 1808. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Archim. Dimensio Circuli with the Comm. of Eutokius with notes by Joh. Gutenäcker. Würzb.* 1825. 1828. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 170.

(cd) APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, of Naucrates in Eg. (?), a pupil of Callim. a teacher of rhetoric and a citizen of Rhodes, succeeded Eratosthenes in the

librarianship at Alex. 192 B.C. Author of a highly finished poem, Ἀγωναυτικά, 4 books.

Ed. pr. cum scholiis Gr. Florent. 1496. 4to.—Venet. in æd. Aldi. 1521. 8vo.—c. schol. ed. H. Stephani. 1574. 4to.—cum schol. et not. var. ed. Jo. Shaw. Oxon. 1777. 2 vols. 4to.—e ser. 8 vett. libbr. nunc primum emendate ed. R. Fr. Ph. Brunck. Argent. 1780. 4to. and 8vo.—cum schol. Gr. comm. indic. ed. Chr. D. Beck. Lips. 1797. (*at first one vol.*)—e rec. et c. not. Br. acc. schol. Gr. e cod. bibl. Paris. nunc primum evulg. Lips. 1810—12. 8vo.—rec. int. lect. var. adj. scholia aucta et emend. add. A. Wellauer. Lips. 1828. 2 vols. 8vo. *Weichert über das Leben und Gedicht d. Ap. v. Rh. Meissen.* 1821. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 262. *Nachträge zu Sulz.* vi. p. 179.

(*ce*) EUPHORION, of Chalcis, librarian to King Antiochus the Great of Syria, a learned and consequently an obscure poet, wrote χιλιάδας in 5 books, on mythological subjects, also ιστορικά ὑπομνήματα (*Athen.* iv. p. 154. C.) *De Euph. Chalc. vita et scriptis disser. et fragm. coll. et ill. A. Meineke. Gedani* 1823. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 594. ii. p. 304.*

(*cf*) ARISTOPHANES, of Byzantium, a pupil of Callim. and Eratosth., curator of the Alexandrian library under Ptol. Philometor, (not Philadelphus, as stated in *Fabric.*) He exercised his critical powers upon Homer, and is said to have introduced the Greek accents. (*Villoison anecd. Gr. t. ii. p. 31, sq.*) *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 364. iv. p. 359.*

(*cg*) AGATHARCHIDES, of Cnidos, had charge of the young king Ptol. Alexander (107—88); history of Alexander and his successors, τὰ Ἀσιατικά and τὰ Εὐρωπαϊκά, description of the Red Sea, and the adjacent countries, fragments of which may be seen in *Hudson. Geogr. Gr. min.* tom. i. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 32.

(*ch*) POLYBIUS, of Megalopolis in Arcadia, born Ol. cxliii. 4. (204.); in the art of war a pupil of Philopœmen, filled the most important offices in his native city, and was sent as ambassador to Ptolemy Epiphanes, Ol. cxlix. 4. (180). Becoming an object of suspicion to the Romans, he was brought with other chiefs of the Achæan league to Rome 166, where he became the friend and adviser of the younger Scipio. Through him he obtained access to the public archives of Rome, and from them as well as in the course of his travels in Egypt, Gaul, and Spain, &c. he collected materials for an universal history, beginning with the second Punic war and ending with the defeat of Perseus (218—168), in 40 books, in which he exhibited the model of a practical history. After the death of Scipio 128 he returned to his country, and died Ol. clxiv. 2. (122). Of his history only the first five books have been preserved complete.

Ed. pr. Hagen. 1530. fol. per Vinc. Obsopœum *with the Version of Nicol. Perottus*.—ed. Is. Casaubon. Paris. 1609. fol.—cum not. Casaub., F. Ursini, H. Valesii, Jac. Palmerii et suis ed. Jac. Gronovius. Amstelod. 1670. 3 vols. 8vo.—rep. cum gloss. Polyb. J. Aug. Ernesti. Lips. et Vindob. 1763, sq. 3 vols. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Schweighäuser. Lips. 1789, sqq. 8vo. 4 vols. *Text and iv. Comm. gloss. Indd.*—Pol. historiarum excerpta Vatic. (in *Moji scr. vet. coll. t. ii. p. 369, sqq.*) Rec. Jac. Geel. Lugd. B. 1829. 8vo.—P. et App. hist. exc. Vatic. recogn. a J. Fr. Lucht. Alton. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 313.

(ci) HIPPARCHUS, of Nicæa in Bithynia, an astronomer (?) Ol. cliv.—clxiii. (160—124.) observed the *Æquinoclia* and left behind him a catalogue of fixed stars according to their longitude and latitude, and of the solar and lunar eclipses. There is extant a comment. upon the Phœn. of Eudoxus and Aratus in three books. *ed. P. Victorius. Flor. 1567. fol. and Dion. Petavii Uranologium. Paris. 1630. fol. Amstel. 1703. fol.*

(ck) ARISTARCHUS, of Samothrace, about Ol. clvi. B. C. 154. a pupil of the grammarian Aristophanes, one of the most celebrated grammarians, who exercised his criticism upon Homer but in an arbitrary manner. From him and Aristophanes the selection of classical authors (*canon*) derives its origin. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 357. Wolf proleg. ad Hom. p. 244.*

(cl) CRATES, of Mallus (Μαλλοῦς) in Cilicia (*Mallotes*), a grammarian, preceptor of *Panætius*. He made a recension of Homer. Being sent by Attalus II. to Rome, he introduced there the study of Grammar. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 558. vi. p. 362. Wolf. proleg. ad Hom. p. 276.*

(cm) PANÆTIUS, of Rhodes, about Ol. clviii. B. C. 145, preceptor and friend of the younger Scipio, and several other Romans, a Stoic philosopher, but with many distinguishing peculiarities. His treatise *περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος* was adopted by Cicero as the basis of his book *De Officiis*.—*de Panætio Stoico diss. F. G. van Lynden. Lugd. B. 1802. Svo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 567.*

(cn) BION, of Smyrna,

MOSCHUS, of Syracuse,

{ Idyl poets, imitators
of Theocritus. See
Naeke in Allg. Schulz.
1828. ii. n. 100. p.
827, sq.

Generally with Theocrit. Separately by Heskin. Oxon. 1748. Svo.—c. notis int. F. Ursini, B. Vulcanii, H. Steph., Jos. Scal., Is. Casaub., D. Heinsii, G. Xylandri, Jac. Palmerii., nec non sel. Longapetræi, N. Schwebelii et Jo. Heskin cur. J. Ad. Schier. Lips. 1752. Svo.—ex rec. Valck. c. var. lectt. ed. F. Jacobs. Gotha 1795. Svo.—translated and explained by J. Kp. F. Manso. Leipzig 1807. Svo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 800, sqq.

(co) CARNEADES, of Cyrene, an eloquent Academic, and founder of the third Academy, combated chiefly the Stoics with the method and principles of Arcesilaus (ἐποχή). Ol. clvi. 2. B. C. 156, he went with the peripatetic *Critolaus* of Phaselis as ambassador to Rome. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 166.

(cp) PHILO, of Byzantium, a mechanician, about 151 B. C. *Mechanicorum lib.* iv. v. *Gr. et Lat.* in *Mathemat. vett. Paris.* 1693. fol. p. 49. A work of little importance *περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ θεαμάτων* is also ascribed to him:—*Ph. Byz. lib. de septem orbis spectaculis, Gr. cum vers. duplici Dem. Salvagnii Boessii et Leonis Allatii.* (Rom. 1640. 8vo.) *Textum recognovit, not. Leon. All. Bastii aliorumque et suas adj. Jo. Conr. Orellius.* Lips. 1816. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* iv. p. 131.

(cq) NICANDER, of Colophon, about Ol. clviii. B. C. 147. a Physician, Grammarian, and Poet. *Γεωργικά, Cic. Or.* i. 16. Ἑτεροιούμενα 5 B. Two didactic poems are extant, *Θηριεκά* and Ἀλεξιφάρμακα. *Nachtr. zu Sulz.* vi. p. 373.

Ed. pr. cum schol. Gr. ap. Aldum. Ven. 1499, fol. on the *Dioscoridæ*.—c. schol. interpr. et annot. Jo. Gorræi. Paris. 1557. 3 vols. 4to.—Alexiph. emend. anim. et Euteonii paraphr.

ill. J. Glo. Schneider. Halæ. 1792. 8vo.—Theriaca c. schol. Gr. Entecn. metaphr. et fragm. rec. em. ill. Jo. Glo. Schneider. Lips. 1816. 8vo.—c. not. Benth. ined. in *Mus. crit. Cant.* III. IV. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 344.

(*cr*) APOLLODORUS, of Athens, a Grammarian and Historian: *ῥητορικὰ* in iamb. verse up to Ol. clviii. 4. There is still extant *Βιβλιοθήκη* in 3 books, legends of the Greeks up to the Trojan war.

Ed. pr. Bened. Ægii. Romæ 1555. 8vo.—em. e cod. Palat. ab Hieron. Commelino. 1599. 8vo.—Tanaqu. Fabri Salmur. 1611. 8vo.—Th. Gale in *Collectt no.* 31.—ed. Heyne. Gott. 1782. small 8vo. 4 tom. 1803. Gr. 8vo. 2 tom.—by Clavier with the French Transl. Paris. 1805. 2 vols. 8vo.—Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 287.

(*cs*) MELEAGER, of Gadara in Syria, an Epigrammatic Poet, about Ol. clxx, B. C. 96, collected the Epigrams and short poems of 46 authors into an anthology, *στέφανος*.

Mel. genuine poems in Brunck's Anal. t. i.—*Mel. reliquæ* ed. J. C. F. Manso. Jenæ 1789. 8vo.—cum obss. crit. ed. Frid. Græfe. Lips. 1811. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 416.

(*ct*) SCYMNUS, of Chios, wrote a Geography in Iambics (*περιήγησις τῆς οἰκουμένης*;) which he dedicated to the King of Bithynia, Nicomedes III. (92—75.)

Ed. Dav. Hoeschel Aug. Vind. 1600. 8vo.—in Hudson. Geogr. Gr. min. vol. ii. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 613.

(*cu*) DIDYMUS, a pupil of Aristarchus, author of 4000 treatises; thence called χαλκέντερος. The *Scholia min. in Hom.* are ascribed to him, though they are rather extracts from his own and others' commentaries. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. i. p. 386. vi. p. 363.

(*cw*) CONON, contemporary with Cæsar and Antony, wrote 50 Mythological narratives, (δηγήσεις) which Photius has preserved. *Collectt.* no. 31.—*ill. J. Arn. Kanne. Gott.* 1798. 8vo.

(*cx*) POSIDONIUS, of Apamea, resided at Rhodes. A pupil of Panætius, contemporary and friend of Cicero and Pompey, a Stoic Philosopher, and also a Statesman and Historian. As such he wrote τὰ μετὰ Πολύβιον in 52 books.

Posid. Rh. reliquiæ coll. atque ill. Jan. Bake. Acc. D. Wytttenbachii ann. Lugd. B. 1810. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iii. p. 572, sq. *Heeren de fontibus Plut.* p. 138.

(*cx^a*) PHILODEMUS, of Gadara, friend of L. Piso, the subject of one of Cicero's Orations, an Epicurean. Epigrams by him see *Anthol. Gr. Brunck. ed. Jacobs.* t. ii. p. 70, sqq. On the passage of *Horat. Sat.* i. 2, 121. see Jacobs in *Wolf's Litt. Anal.* i. p. 357. A fragment περὶ ῥητορικῆς has been published from the MSS. found at Herculaneum in *Antiquit. Hercul.* t. v.

p. 721. and another *περὶ μουσικῆς* also, t. i. Neap. 1793. fol. *περὶ κακίων καὶ τῶν ἀντικειμένων ἀρετῶν*. Also t. iii. Neap. 1827. and in *Aristotelis Œconom. ed. Göttling*. p. 41, sqq. p. 151. *περὶ ποιημάτων* in Voll. Hercul. Oxonii, Clarend. 1824, 25. 2 vol. fol. See *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 609. Jacobs, Anthol. Gr. t. xiii. p. 936.*

(cy) APOLLONIUS SOPHISTA, of Alexandria, a pupil of Didymus, a Grammarian. *Lexicum Gr. Iliad. et Od. primus e Cod. Sangerman. ed. Jo. Bapt. Casp. d'Ansse de Villosion. Paris. 1773. 4to.—rec. Herm. Tollius. Lugd. B. 1788. 8vo. ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1833. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 505.*

(cz) DIONYSIUS THRAX, (of Byzantium?) a Grammarian. His *τέχνη γραμματικὴ*, a classical work in his time, may be found in *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 311. and cum Chærobosci, Diomed. Melampodii, Porphy. Stephani schol. in Imm. Bekkeri Anecd. Gr. t. ii. p. 627. 645. the Scholia also in Villos. anecd. II. p. 99. 138.*

(d) GEMINUS, an astronomer, of Rhodes, about the Ol. clxxviii. B. C. 66. *εἰσαγωγή εἰς τὰ φαινόμενα ed. Edo Hildericus. Lugd. B. 1603. 8vo. Petavii Uranologion. Paris. 1630. Amstel. 1703. fol.*

(*da*) ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a Peripatetic, arranged the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, and wrote exegetical commentaries on several works of the former. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 464.*

(*db*) PARTHENIUS, of Nicæa, in the time of Augustus; *περὶ ἑρωτικῶν παθημάτων*, dedicated to Cornelius Gallus, his pupil.

Ed. pr. interpr. Jan. Cornario. Basil. 1531. 8vo.—Th. Gale hist. poet. script.—em. stud. L. Legrand ed. C. G. Heyne. Gott. 1798. 8vo. F. J. Bast lettre critique sur Anton. Liber. Parthenius et Aristénète. Paris. 1805. *Lat. by Wiedeburg.* Lips. 1809. 8vo. *Cf.* Aristoph. Plut. ex ed. Hemsterh. ed. Schæfer *at the end.* p. xxv. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 305.*

(*dc*) BABRIUS, in the time of Augustus, translated the fables of Æsop with much taste into Choliambics. The prose fables of Æsop now extant are for the most part taken from the Choliambics of B.; also the fables of *Syntipas*, a Persian, translated out of the Syriac by Mich. Andreopulus, edited by *C. Fr. Matthæi.* Lips. 1781. 8vo.

Th. Tyrwhitt. diss. de Babrio. Lond. 1776. 8vo.—Erlang. 1785. 8vo. *Twenty Fables of B. from a Vatican. Cod. in Fabulæ Æsopicæ, quales ante Planudem ferebantur—c. ac st. Fr. de Furia.* Lips. 1810. 8vo. v. p. 143, sqq. Babrii fabb. ed. F. X. Berger. Monach. 1816. 8vo. *Αἰσωπικῶν συναγωγὴ* ed. A. Coray, Paris. 1810. 8vo.—Æs. fab. nunc primum e Cod. Aug. ed. Jo. Gottl. Schneider. Bresl. 1812. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 628. Nachtr. zu Sulz. V. p. 295.*

(*dd*) DIONYSIUS, of Halicarnassus in Caria, a Rhetorician and Historian in the time of Cæsar and Pompey, lived 22 years at Rome from 31 B. C. (Batt. of Actium), where he diligently collected the materials for his Roman History, ἀρχαιολογία Ῥωμαϊκὴ in 20 books, from the foundation of the city to the first Punic war, of which however only the first 11 books, to the year of the city 312, have come down to us. His rhetorical writings also are particularly valuable, especially his critiques upon distinguished orators, Thucydides, &c.

1. *Complete edition of his works.* Ed. pr. (*Lat. Translation of Lapus Biragus.* Tarvis. 1480. fol.) Gr. c. Rob. Stephani Lutet. 1546. fol.—Frid. Sylburg. Francof. 1586. 2 vols. fol.—e rec. Sylb. ed. Joh. Hudson. Lond. 1704. 2 vols. fol.—J. Jac. Reiske. Lips. 1774—77. 6 vols. 8vo. 2. *Separate works,* Rom. antiqu. pars hactenus desiderata, nunc denique ope codd. Ambros. ab Ang. Majo (*Script. vet. Coll.* t. ii. p. 465, sqq.) restituta. Mediol. 1816. Francof. ad M. 1817. 8vo.—*πρὸ συνθέσεως ἱστορίας* ex rec. Jac. Uptoni. Lond. 1702. 1728. 8vo. 1747. 8vo.—cum priorum editorum suisque annotationibus ed. God. H. Schæfer. Lips. 1808. 8vo.—e copiis bibl. Monac. em. ed. Fr. Goeller. Acc. var. lect. in Themist. orat. e cod. Mon. excerptæ a Fr. Jacobs. Jenæ 1816. 8vo. *Τέχνη ῥητορ.* emend. et illustr. H. A. Schott. Lips. 1804. Gr. 8vo.—Dion. historicographica.—ed. C. Guil. Krüger. Halæ 1823. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 382.

(*de*) DIODORUS SICULUS, of Argyrium in Sicily, in the time of Cæsar and Augustus, wrote a general his-

tory of the early Greek and Latin Historians, arranged according to Olympiads and the succession in the Roman consulate, but not so carefully compiled as might be desired, Βιβλιοθήκη ιστορική in 40 books, from the most ancient times to Ol. clxxx. (B. C. 60,) of which only books 1—5, incl. 11—20, incl. have come down to us entire.

Ed. pr. Basil. 1539. 4to. (B. 16—20.)—H. Stephani. 1559. fol. (1—5. 11—15 B.)—ed. Laur. Rhodomannus. Hanov. 1604. fol.—ad fid. MSS. rec. P. Wesseling. Amstelod. 1745. fol. 2 vols.—e rec. Wessel. ed. Jer. N. Eyring. Bip. et Argent. 1793—1800. 10 vols. 8vo.—ed. H. K. Abr. Eichstædt. Halæ 2 vols. 1800.—1802. (to B. 14.) 8vo.—ed. Lud. Dindorf. Lips. 1826, sqq. 4 vols. 8vo.—Exc. libb. VII. VIII. IX. X. XXI—XL. in Maji Script. vet. Coll. t. ii. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 361.

(df) DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, probably of Charax in the Arabian Gulph, whom Augustus sent as the companion of his adopted son Caius Agrippa to the East. He wrote a Geography, περιήγησιν οἰκουμένης, in Hexameters, upon which Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, about 1160, wrote a learned commentary. *Nachtr. zu Sulz.* vi. p. 388. •Schirlitz. in *Seebodes neuem Arch.* iii. 2. p. 32.

Edd. prr. Ferrara 1512. 4to. Venet. ap. Ald. 1513. 8vo. with the *Eustat.* by Rob. Steph. Lutet. 1577. 4to.—in *Collectt.* no. 2.—ed. Ed. Thwaites with *Eust.* Oxon. 1697. 8vo.—ed. Joh. Hudson. (with *Eust.*) Oxon. 1710. 1712. 1717. 8vo.—c.

vet. comm. et interpr. rec. God. Bernhardy. in *Collectt. no.* 21.
2. 3. See also *Aratus*. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 586.

(dg) NICOLAUS, of Damascus, a Peripatetic and Historian, much beloved by Cæsar Augustus. Author of a Universal History in 142 books, and of a *συναγωγή ἱστορίων*, dedicated to King Herod, fragments of which are preserved in Stobæus.—*Nicol. Dam. historiarum exc. et fragm. Gr. c. not. H. Valesii al. et suis ed. Jo. Conr. Orellius. Lips.* 1804. and *Supplem. c. n. Coray, Fr. Creuzeri, Jq. Schweighæuser etc. Lips.* 1811. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p.* 500.

(dh) STRABO, of Amasea in Pontus, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius: *γεωγραφικά libr.* 17. a work written in a critical and philosophical spirit, and also an exposition of the history, manners, and constitutions of ancient nations. He had previously written an historical work, *τὰ μετὰ Πόλεμους*. *Heeren de fontt. Plut. p.* 142.

Ed. pr. ap. Ald. Venet. 1516. fol.—ed. Is. Casaubonus (sospitator Str.) Genev. 1587. fol. Paris. 1620. fol.—with the *Annotations of all former Editors* ed. Th. Jansson van Almeloveen. Amsterd. 1707. fol.—rec. J. Ph. Siebenkees, K. H. Tzschucke et Friedemann. Lips. 7 vols. 8vo. 1796—1819.—juxta edit. Amstel. Codd. MSS. collationem, annot. tab. Geogr. adj. Th. Falconer. Oxon. 1807. 2 vols. fol.—ed. Coray. Paris. 1817—19. 4 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 558.

(*di*) LESBONAX, a Rhetorician in the time of Tiberius, by whom are still extant two Orations, or rather Declamations, exhortations to bravery against the Thebans and Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war. See *Reiske oratt. Gr.* t. viii. *Bekk.* t. iv. p. 4. App. He is a different person from a later Grammarian of this name, whose work, *περὶ σχημάτων*, is found in the Ammonius of Valckenaer.

(*dk*) PHILO, a Jew of Alexandria, eminently versed in the Platonic Philosophy, which he applied in allegorical interpretations to the explanation and vindication of Judaism, particularly in his treatises *de mundi opificio*, *de vita Moysis*, &c. In the year 41, an Ambassador to the Emperor Caligula.

Ed. pr. Paris. ap. Adr. Turnebum. 1552. fol.—e Cod. rec. suppl. illustr. Th. Mangey. Lond. 1742. 2 vols. fol.—Aug. Fr. Pfeiffer. Erlang. 1785—92. 5 vols. 8vo. *not complete*.—(ed. Car. E. Richter.) Lips. 1828—30. 8 vols. 8vo. *περὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ τῶν αὐτῆς μορίων* inv. et interpr. Aug. Majus. Mediol. 1816. *de providentia etc. from the Armen.* ed. A. B. Aucher. Venet. 1822. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 722.

(*dl*) APION, an Alexandrian Grammarian, a pupil of Didymus, accuser of the Jews before the Emperor Caligula, wrote, besides an Egyptian history in 5 books, *λέξεις Ὀμηρικᾶς*, from which the Lexicon of Apollonius appears to be taken. *Excerpta Apionis*

glossarum Homericarum in Etymolog. Gudianum by Sturz. p. 601. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 504. Addit. ad Gregor. Cor. ed. Schaefer, p. 891. 894.*

(*dm*) ONOSANDER, in the time of the Emperor Claudius : στρατηγικός.

Ed. pr. Nic. Rigaltii. Paris. 1599. 4to.—cura Nic. Schwebelii. Norimb. 1762. fol. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 336.*

(*dn*) PEDANIUS DIOSCORIDES, of Anazarbus in Cilicia, about 64, a Physician, and the most eminent of the Greek Botanists : *de materia medica libri VI.* περί ὕλης ἰατρικῆς, etc.

Ed. pr. Ald. Venet. 1499. fol.—rec. J. Ant. Saracenus. Francof. 1598. fol.—rec. Curt. Sprengel. in *Collectt.* no. 33. t. xxv. vi. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 673.*

(*do*) EROTIANUS, in the time of Nero : τῶν παρ' Ἱπποκράτει λήξεων συναγωγή. *Friedem. et Seeb. Misc. crit. i, 2. p. 271.*

Ed. pr. Henr. Steph. Paris. 1564. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Ge. Frid. Franz. Lips. 1780. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 233.*

(*dp*) ANNÆUS CORNUTUS, of Leptis, instructor of the poet Persius, a Stoic, banished by order of Nero, A.D. 66. περί τῆς τῶν θεῶν φύσεως. See *Col-*

lectt. no. 31. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 554.* *Ger. Jo. de Martini disp. de L. Ann. Cornuto. Lugd. B. 1824. 8vo.*

(*dq*) MUSONIUS RUFUS, a celebrated Stoic, banished by Nero, but recalled by Vespasian. *Dan. Wytttenbachii (Nieuwland) de Musonio R. phil. Stoico Amstel. 1783. 4to. Muson. anecdota in Wytttenb. Philomath. i. p. 157. ii. p. 3.—reliqu. et apophth. cum annot. ed. J. V. Peerlkamp. Harlem. 1822. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iii. p. 566. Cf. Studien v. Daub. u. Creuzer. vi. Th. p. 74.*

(*dr*) FL. JOSEPHUS, a Jew of Jerusalem, a Pharisee; being taken captive by Vespasian in the year 67 at Jotapata in Galilee, he recovered his liberty when his prophecy that Vespasian and Titus would become emperors was accomplished. He accompanied Titus in the year 70 to the siege of Jerusalem, of which he wrote a description: *de bello Judaico libr. VII. Antiquitatum Judaicarum libr. XX. etc.*

Ed. pr. Basil. 1544. fol.—rec. Sig. Havercamp. (*with the Annotations of all former Editors.*) Amstel. Lugd. B. et Ultraj. 1726. 2 vols. fol.—ed. C. E. Richter Lips. 1825—27. 4 vols. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 1.*

(*ds*) EPICETUS, of Hierapolis in Phrygia, at first a slave of Epaphroditus, being afterwards set

VESPASIAN, 69-79. TITUS, -81. DOMITIANUS, -96. 157

at liberty he lived at Rome till 94, after that at Nicopolis in Epirus, a Stoic estimable for the purity and integrity of his life. His discourses were written down after his death by his pupil Arrian. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 64.*

(*dt*) ARETÆUS, a Cappadocian, and an eminent Physician. between 81—96. *de caussis et signis acut. morborum* iv. b. *de curatione* iv. b. not come down to us entire.

Ed. pr. Jac. Goupyli. Paris. 1554. 8vo.—rec. Joh. Wigan. Oxon. 1723. fol.—e Goup. rec. cur. Herm. Boerhave. Lugd. B. 1731. fol.—ed. C. Glob Kühn *in Collectt. no. 33. vol. xxiv.* 1828. c. Petiti etc. comm. et ind. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 703.*

[*Note.* For a valuable collection of facts and testimonies relating to the authors of this period, see ch. 12. of the Appendix to vol. iii. of Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*.]

FOURTH PERIOD.

§. 25. THE peculiar taste of the Emperor Hadrian (117—138) introduced at this time among the Greeks, particularly at Alexandria, a fashion of speaking and writing on a variety of subjects in a language, which, though artfully constructed in imitation of the Attic, by an affectation of florid ornament often interchanged poetic with prosaic expressions, and even affected those anomalies of diction which occur in Attic writers, as Atticisms, (*Sophists*). The most ingenious of this class, and at the same time the most worthy of commendation for their style, are *Lucian* (*b*), and the Emperor *Julian* (*cr*). Most of them, however, contented themselves with Speeches and Declamations upon scientific, especially philosophical, subjects, e. g. *Dio Chrysost.* (*a*), *Aristides* (*ba*), *Maximus Tyrius* (*bk*), *Himerius* (*cw*), *Libanius* (*sc*), *Themistius* (*cx*); they likewise composed for amusement forensic or political orations after the model of the ancients. Others sought to display their rhetorical talent in amatory epistles, as *Aristænetus* (*ct*) and *Alciphron* (*ci*); others wrote letters under

the name of ancient statesmen, philosophers, &c. as the letters of Phalaris, of Themistocles, of Pythagoras and his disciples, the Socratics, Euripides, and others. (See *Bentley opusc. philol. Lips.* 1781. 8vo.) Marvellous histories, and narratives of love adventures, (*Milesian tales*, which *Aristides* of Miletus is said to have first introduced before the time of Sylla,) composed without any semblance of reality, whether we regard invention or arrangement, and in a studied but insipid style, came more and more into vogue^a. As an aid to the acquisition of the Sophistical style, the Grammarians compiled Dictionaries, in which they carefully distinguished words and phrases peculiar to the Attics from those in general use (*Atticistæ*), but often represented as genuine Attic what was chiefly to be met with in the writings of the Sophists. Other dictionaries also for the elucidation of expressions occurring in particular authors, e. g. Homer, the Orators, &c. or of antiquated words, began to abound in proportion as language degenerated, and became a subject of learned cultivation.

§. 26. Other learned men collected the effusions of the earlier poets, particularly Epigrams, as *Philip* of Thessalonica in the time of Trajan, who in imitation of Meleager (§. 20.) collected the minor poems of 13 authors, and, like him, arranged them alphabetically

^a *Manso über den Griech. Roman in dessen Verm. Schriften.* Leipz. 1801. 8vo. part ii. p. 201, sqq.

with his own in a *στέφανος*, or wreath, *Strato* of Sardis (*Μοῦσα παιδική*), *Agathias* (*ef*) in the time of Justinian, who collected the poems of later writers, particularly of his contemporaries, and arranged them according to their subject matter (*κύκλος*), *Constantinus Cephalas* (*el*), who compiled a similar Anthology from the older collections with the addition of some more recent poems, and a few others of earlier date, and the Monk *Maximus Planudes* (*f*), whose Anthology was for a long time the only one known till that of *Constant. Cephalas* also came to light. Sentences from the ancient poets, especially tragic or comic writers, together with choice passages of philosophers, historians, and orators, were collected by *Joh. Stobæus* (*dx*), and extracts from authors with tables of contents by the patriarch *Photius* (*ek*). There were, however, in this period authors of considerable eminence, above all *Plutarch* (*aa*), in his moral, i. e. philosophical writings, and especially in his biographies, which, from the extent and variety of knowledge and erudition which they display, though applied in undue measure, and with a style occasionally cramped, may be held up as models, the Historian *Arrian* (*af*), *Dio Cassius* (*c*), the Geographer and Astronomer *Ptolemy* (*an*), the philosophical and accomplished Physician *Galen* (*ay*), the Philosophers *M. Aurelius Anton.* (*at*), and *Sextus Empir.* (*bg*), and the acute Critic *Longinus* (*cd*). During the conflict between Paganism and

Christianity, men of reflecting minds sought repose in Philosophy, and hence there arose, likewise at Alexandria, a Philosophy of fancy and feeling which led directly to fanaticism, (*The New Platonic or Alexandrian Phil.*) *Athenæus* (*bt*) and *Pausanias* (*az*) merit consideration only for the valuable information which they contain, and for the fragments of antiquity which they have preserved. The Mathematical Sciences also were cultivated with success; Poetry continued what it was in the former period, and the poets *Oppian* (*br*), *Nonnus* (*dm*), *Musæus* (*dn*), *Qu. Smyrnæus* (*e*), are only of value to professed scholars and philologists. After the capture of Alexandria by the Emp. Aurelian, the Alexandrian school ceased, and Byzantium (Constantinople) became henceforth the seat of learning, where from the time of Constantine it was subject to the influence of the Church and the Court. But after the time of Julian, in despite of the exertions of Grammarians, language and literature began rapidly to decline.

(a) DIO CHRYSOSTOMUS, of Prusa in Bithynia, particularly esteemed by Trajan, a Sophist. There are 80 speeches by him upon general philosophical and other subjects.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1551. 8vo.—e rec. atque emendatione Fed. Morelli. Paris. 1604. 1623. fol.—ex rec. J. J. Reiske. Lips. 1784. 2 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 122.

(aa) PLUTARCH, of Chæronea, b. 50, d. 120, an eclectic philosopher; Hadrian, to whom he was preceptor, appointed him *procurator Græciæ*. 1) *vitæ parallelæ* 44. 2) *moralia*, philosophical, antiquarian, and other dissertations, miscellaneous treatises 92.

Plut. opusc. mor. Venet. 1599. fol.—*vitæ parall.* Flor. Junt. 1517. fol.—opera ed. H. Stephanus. 1572. 10 vols. 8vo.—Francof. ap. Wechel. 1599. 1620. 2 vols. fol.—ed. J. J. Reiske. Lips. 1774—79. 12 vols. 8vo.—Jo. Ge. Hutten. Tubing. 1791—805. 14 vols. 8vo.—*Vitæ parall.* ed. Aug. Bryan. et Mos. du Soul. Lond. 1729. 5 vols. 4to.—*moralia emend.* Dan. Wyttenbach. Oxon. 1795—800. 5 vols. in 10 parts. 8vo.—*Animadv. t. i.* (or Plut. t. vi.) Oxon. 1810. vol. ii. p. 1. 1821. *Index Græcit.* (or Plut. t. viii.) ib. 1830. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vitæ parall.* ed. Coray. Paris. 1809—1811. 3 vols. 8vo.—cur. God. H. Schaefer. Lips. 1826. 5 vols. 12mo.—v. par. Themist. et Camilli, Alexandri et Cæs. ed. K. H. Jördens, Berol. 1788. 97. 8vo.—*Theseus et Romul. Lycurg. et Numa Pompil. rec.* E. H. G. Leopold. Lips. 1789. 8vo.—*Marius, Sulla, Lucullus et Sert.* ed. Leopold. Lips. 1795. 8vo.—*Agésil. et Xenoph. encom.* Agésil. ed. Detl. C. Guil. Baumgarten-Crusius. Lips. 1812. 8vo.—*Alcib. e codd.* Paris. recogn. perp. ann. instr. J. C. F. Bähr. Heidelb. 1822. 8vo.—*Philop. Flamin. Pyrrh. recogn. perp. ann. instr.* J. C. F. Bähr. Lips. 1826. 8vo.—*Arist. et Cato m. rec. et anim. crit. instr.* Car. Sintenis. Lips. 1830. 8vo.—v. Themist. rec. et ill. idem. Lips. 1832. 8vo.—v. Æmil. P. et Timol. recogn. J. C. Held. Solisb. 1832.—*de sera num. vindicta* ed. Dan. Wyttenbach. Lugd. B. 1772. 8vo.—*παραμυθητικὸς πρὸς Ἀπολλώνιον.* recogn. et comm. ill. Leon. Usterius. Turic. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 153. *A. H. L. Heeren de fontt. et auctoritate vitt. parall.* Pl. Gotting. 1820. 8vo.

(ab) THEON, of Smyrna, a Mathematician and

Platonic Philosopher, about 117, wrote upon the application of Mathematics to the elucidation of Plato. Some fragments *ed. Ism. Bullialdus. Lut. Paris. 1644. 4to. lect. div. suamque annot. add. J. J. de Gelder. Lugd. B. 1827. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 35.*

(ac) CLEOMEDES, an Astronomer: *κυκλικῆς θεωρίας μετεώρων libr. II. Basil. 1533. 8vo.—ed. M. Hopper. Basil. 1561. 8vo. rec. et ill. a Rob. Balforeoi Burdig. 1605. 4to.—ex rec. Jani Bakii c. potior. script. discrep. et annot. ed. C. Chr. Thph. Schmidt. Lips. 1832. 8vo. Fabric. B. G. t. iv. p. 38.*

(ad) ALCINOUS, a Platonic Philosopher: *εἰσαγωγῶν δογμάτων Πλάτωνος—c. Apuleio Venet. ap. Ald. 1551. 8vo.—ex rec. Heinsii (Lugd. B. 1607. 8vo. 1614. 8vo.) Oxon. 1667. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 523.*

(ae) CL. ÆLIANUS, in the time of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian: *τακτικά.*

Ed. Robortell. Venet. 1552. 4to.—c. anim. Sixti Arcerii. Lugd. B. 1673. 4to.

(af) FL. ARRIANUS, of Nicomedia in Bithynia, governor of Cappadocia 134, Senator (and Consul?) at Rome, a pupil of Epictetus, whose philosophical disquisitions he committed to writing, *dissertatt.*

Epictetæ 4 books; *Epict. Enchiridion*; also *de expeditione Alexandri M. Indica* &c. An imitator of Xenophon.

- 1) Diss. Epict. Venet. 1535. 8vo.—ed. Hieron. Wolf. 1561.
- 2) Diss. et Enchir. Venet. 1558. 8vo. ap. Trincav.—ed. Hieron. Wolf. Basil. 8vo. s. a. (1560). cur. Jo. Upton. Lond. 1741. 2 vols. 4to.—3) Enchir. ed. pr. Venet. 1528. 4to. cum Simplicii comm.—ed. Dan. Heinsii c. notis Salmasii. Lugd. B. 1640. 4to.—ed. Heyne. Dresd. 1756. 1776. 8vo.—*Epictetæ phil. monumenta* ed. J. Schweighæuser. Lips. 1779, sq. 3 vols. 8vo. 4) *de exped. Alex.* Venet. ap. Trincav. 1535. 8vo.—ed. Nicol. Blancard. Amstel. 1688. 8vo.—ed. Jac. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1704. fol.—ed. Ge. Raphelius. Amstel. 1757. 8vo. maj.—ed. F. Schmieder. Lips. 1798. 8vo. rec. et annot. crit. tum al. sel. tum suis instr. Jo. Ern. Ellendt. Regim. 1832. 2 vols. 8vo.—opp. Gr. studio A. C. Borheck. Lemgo. 1811. 3 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 89.

(ag) ARTEMIDORUS, of Ephesus, in the time of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius: *ὄνειροκριτικά*, upon the interpretation of dreams.

Ed. pr. Venet. ap. Ald. 1518. 8vo.—cum n. Nic. Rigaltii. Lutet. 1603. 4to.—rec. J. Gottfr. Reiff. Lips. 1805. 2 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 260.

(ah) MARCELLUS, of Side in Pamphylia (*Sidetes*), wrote *βιβλία ἱατρικά*, 42 books, a fragment of which *περὶ ἰχθύων* ed. Fed. Morell, Paris. 1591. 8vo. It is also appended to *Plutarch. de educ. puerorum*, and also to

the *Oppian of Belin du Ballu*. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 15.*

(ai) DRACO STRATONICENSIS, a Grammarian. His only extant work: *περὶ μέτρων*—*primum ed. God. Hermannus. Lips. 1812. 8vo.* is an extract from a larger work interpolated with the remarks of later Grammarians. As an Appendix thereto *Trichæ, Eliæ Monachi et Herodiani tract. de metris cd. Franc. de Furia. Lips. 1814. 8vo.*

(ak) APOLLONIUS, of Alexandria, with Bein. DYS-COLUS, a celebrated Grammarian in the reigns of Hadrian and Antonin. Pius.

1) *περὶ συντάξεως* ll. 4. Venet. ap. Ald. 1495. fol.—in *Theod. Gazæ introd. gramm. op. Fr. Sylburg. Francof. 1590. 4to.*—*ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1817. 8vo.*—2) *de pronomine liber*, *primum ed. Imman. Bekkerus in Museum Antiquit. studiorum vol. i. Fasc. 2. Berol. 1811.* 3) *de conj. et de adv. ll. in Bekkeri anecd. Gr. t. ii.* 4) *historiæ mirabiles. cum ann. Guil. Xylandri. Basil. 1568. 8vo.*—*ed. Jo. Meursius. Lugd. B. 1620. 4to.*—*ed. Teucher. Lips. 1792. 8vo.* *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 271.*

(al) ANTONIUS POLEMO, of Laodicea, a celebrated Sophist at Smyrna, in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonin. Pius: *λόγοι ἐπιτάφιοι*, upon Cynægius and Callimachus.—*ed. P. Possinus. Tolosæ 1637. 8vo.*—*c. n. Poss. Steph. Cant. et Reisk. ed. Jo. Conr. Orell. Lips. 1819. 8vo.* *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 2.*

(am) PHLEGON, of Tralles, a freedman of Hadrian; *Frag. de Olympiadibus*, a treatise *de mirabilibus* and *περὶ μαχεροβίων*.—*ed. et ill. Guil. Xylander. Basil. 1568. 8vo.—ex rec. Jo. Meursii, c. ei. et Guil. Xyl. anim. ed. Jo. Ge. Frid. Franz. Halæ 1775. 8vo. Ed. 2da emend. F. J. Bastii. ib. 1822. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 255.*

(an) CLAUDIUS PTOLEMÆUS, of Pelusium, a Geographer and Astronomer, about 140. 1) *γεωγραφικῆς ὑφηγήσεως libr. viii. c. Erasmi Roterod. Basil. 1533. 4to. Paris. ap. Wech. 1546. 4to. c. n. Ger. Mercatoris. c. tabb. geogr. et castig. P. Bertii. Francof. (Lugd. B. Amstel.) 1618. fol.—cum tabb. geogr. per Gerard. Mercatorem et P. Montanum. Francof. (Amstel.) 1605. fol. 2) μεγάλης διατάξεως s. almagisti (al. and μέγιστος). libr. XIII. (System of Astronomy,) *cum Theonis Alex. comment. libri XI. Basil. 1538. fol. Πτ. μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις. trad. sur les MSS. du roi par l'abbé Halma et suivie des notes de M. Delambre. Paris. 1814. 2 vols. 8vo. 3) a chronological work upon the Kings of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, up to Antoninus P. and others. πρόχειροι κανόνες—e MSS. ed. cum n. H. Dodwellii in Dodw. dissert. Cyprianicæ. Oxon. 1684. 4to. Amstel. 1700. fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 270.**

HADRIAN 117-138. ANTONINUS PIUS 138-161. 167

(ao) TIBER. CL. ATTICUS HERODES, of Marathon in Attica, Consul at Rome in the year 141; a Sophist. A Declamation by him, *π. πολιτείας*, may be found in the 8th book of *Reiske Oratt. Gr.* in *Bekk.* t. iv. Append.—*Herod. Attici quæ supersunt ed. et ill. Raph. Fiorillo. Lips.* 1801. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. v. p. 4.

(ap) APPIANUS, of Alexandria, in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, an advocate at Rome, and one of the *procuratores imperatt.* i. e. Finance-directors in the provinces, wrote a history of the Romans, arranged according to the nations connected with it, in 24 books, but of which only half are extant.

Ed. Car. Stephani. Lutet. 1551. fol.—ed. H. Stephanus. 1592. fol.—ed. Alex. Tollius. Amstel. 1670. 2 vols. 8vo.—ed. J. Schweighæuser. Argent. 1785. 3 vols. 8vo.—exc. Vatic. Se Polyb. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. v. p. 244.

(aq) NICOMACHUS, of Gerasa in Arabia, about 147, a Pythagorean and Mathematician. By him we have, 1) *ἀριθμητικῆς εἰσαγωγῆς* ll. 2.—ed. *Chr. Wechel. Paris.* 1538. 4to. (Comm. in Jamblich. de vit. et phil. Pthag. l. iv. ed. Sam. Tennulius Arnh. 1668. 4to.) 2) *ἑγχυρίδιον ἀρμονικῆς* libr. II.—*Antiquæ musicæ auctores VII.* ed. M. Meibomius. Amstel. 1652. 4to. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. v. p. 629.

(*ar*) ANTONINUS LIBERALIS, in the reigns of the Antonines: *μεταμορφώσεις*, 41 narratives of transformations, extracted from different authors, principally poets.

Ed. pr. Guil. Xylandri. Basil. 1568. 8vo.—ed. Th. Muncker. Amsterd. 1676. 12mo.—ed. H. Verheyck. Lugd. B. 1774. 8vo.—c. not. Xyl. Abr. Berkelii. Th. Munck. et H. Veri. ed. Teucher. Lips. 1791. 8vo.—Gr. e cod. Paris. auct. atque emend. ed. adn. int. Xyl. Berk. Th. Galii, Munck. Verh. sel. Fr. Bastii et suas adj. Ge. Aenoth. Koch. Lips. 1832. 8vo. *also in Collectt. no. 32.* Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 309.

(*as*) HEPHÆSTION, of Alexandria, a Grammarian, preceptor to the Ælius Verus, who afterwards became Emperor. *Enchir. de metris.*

Flor. ap. her. Juntæ. 1526. 8vo.—cum schol. ed. J. Corn de Pauw. Traj. ad Rhen. 1726. 4to.—ad fid. MSS. rec. c. n. var. cur. Th. Gaisford. Oxon. 1810. 8vo. Ed. nov. et auct. Lips. 1832. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 299.

(*at*) M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, b. 121, Emperor 161, d. 180, a Stoic philosopher, wrote *τῶν εἰς ἑαυτὸν libri* xii. Rules of life from the Stoic philosophy.

Ed. pr. Guil. Xylandri. Tiguri 1558. 8vo. (Lugd. 1626 12mo.) *afterwards* Basil. 1568. 8vo.—ed. Th. Gataker. Cantabr. 1652. 4to. Traj. ad Rh. 1697. fol.—ad fidem Codæ

MSSt. em. J. Matth. Schulz. Schlesw. 1802. vol. i. 8vo. no more published. Ed. D. Coray. Paris. 1815. 8vo. maj. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 500. Eichstaedt exercit. Antonianæ I—VI. Jen. 1820, sqq.

(au) POLYÆNUS, a Macedonian, Advocate and Rhetorician, about 163. *στρατηγηματικῶν libri viii.*

Ed. pr. c. n. Is. Casauboni. Lugd. B. 1589. 12mo.—e Codd. em. c. n. Cas. et suis ed. Paner. Masvicius. Lugd. B. 1690. 8vo.—ed. Coray in *Παρίργων Ἑλληνικῆς βιβλιοθήκης τομ. α'*. Paris. 1809. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 321.

(aw) HERMOGENES, of Tarsus, a Rhetorician, wrote, when in his 17th year, his *τέχνη ῥητορικὴ*, but lost in his 27th year both memory and speech. His Rhet. consists of five parts: the first (*προγυμνάσματα*) is printed from a Turine Cod. in *Bibl. der alt. Lit. und Kunst* t. viii. ix. *Ined.* and from 2 Par. Codd. in *Classic. Journ.* no. 10. p. 381. no. 12. p. 396. no. 14. p. 417. no. 15. p. 155.

Ed. pr. in *Collectt.* no. 34.—c. vers. et scholiis Jo. Sturmii ed. Jo. Cocinus. Argent. 1570. 8vo.—c. comm. Gasp. Laurentii. Col. Allobr. 1614. 8vo.—ed. Walz in *Collectt.* no. 41. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 69.

(ax) ÆLIUS HERODIANUS, of Alexandria, son of Apoll. Disc. a Grammarian, was in favour with the Emperor Marcus Antoninus. Portions and fragments

of his writings may be found in *Collectt.* no. 34. *Bekker. anecd.* iii. p. 1086, 1142. annexed to the Phrynichus of Pauw and Lobeck. (Cf. *Bachmann. anecd.* ii. p. 402.) more in Pierson's App. to Mæris, and in the App. to *God. Hermannii de emend. rat. Gr. gramm.* Lips. 1801. 8vo. in *Villoison Anecd.* Gr. t. ii. p. 85. 86. 175.—*περὶ μονήρους λέξεως* in *Guil. Dindorf. Gramm. Gr. t. i.* 1823. 8vo.—*περὶ σχημάτων* in the App. to *Ἰω. τονικὰ παραγγέλματα.* ed. *Guil. Dindorf. Lips.* 1825. 8vo.—*Ἡρ. ἐπιμειρισμοί.* *Her. partitiones* ed. *Jo. Fr. Boissonade. Lond.* 1819. Gr. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi.* p. 278.

(ay) CL. GALENUS, of Pergamos, 131—201, lived for the most part at Rome, a philosophical Physician, Mathematician, Grammarian.

Ed. pr. Ald. Venet. 1525. 5 vols. fol.—Basil. 1538. 5 vols. fol.—ed. Ren. Chartier. Paris. 1679. 13 vols. fol.—with *Hippocr.*—ed. Car. Glob. Kühn. t. i—xx. Lips. 1821, &c. 8vo. (in *Collectt.* no. 33.) *His Lexicon on Hippocr.* ed. Franz. See Erotianus. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v.* p. 378.

(ay*) MEMNON, of Heraclea on the Euxine wrote the history of his country in more than 16 books, of which some carefully selected extracts are found in Photius.—c. *Ctesia et Agatharch. ed. H. Stephanus. Paris.* 1557. 8vo. 1594. 8vo.—*Memn. exc. Acc. Nymphidis, Promathidæ, Domit. Calli-*

strati fr. et Chionis epist. coll. et ill. Jo. Conr. Orellius. Lips. 1816. 8vo.

(az) PAUSANIAS, of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, about 174, travelled much in order to make himself acquainted with monuments, and wrote at Rome τῆς Ἑλλάδος περιήγησιν 10 books.

Venet. ap. Ald. 1516. fol.—c. Xyl. Sylb. et suis anim. ed. Joach. Kuhnus. Lips. 1696. fol.—e Codd. em. J. F. Facius. Lips. 1794—96. 4 vols. 8vo.—ed. Gr. em. adnot. atque indd. adj. Car. God. Siebelis. Lips. 1822—28. 5 vols. 8vo.—recogn. Imm. Bekkerus. Berol. 1826. 2 vols. 8vo.—trad. par Clavier. Paris. 1815—21. 5 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 307.

(b) LUCIAN, of Samosata in Syria, between 122—200, an advocate at Antioch, then a Rhetorician, in which character he taught in Gaul, Macedonia, and Greece, an eclectic philosopher, in the reign of Marc. Anton. *Actuarius* and *Procurator* of a port of Egypt. In his writings he ridiculed the follies, foibles, and vices of men, especially of the philosophers.

Ed. pr. Florent. 1496. fol.—ed. Jo. Benedictus. Salmur. 1619. 2 vols. 8vo.—ed. Tib. Hemsterhusius et J. Fr. Reitzius. Amstelod. 1743. 4 vols. 4to. *reprinted* Bipont. 1789—91. 9 vols. 8vo.—ex fide Codd. Pariss. rec. Fr. Schmieder. Halæ 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. (Hemst. animadv. appendix in Anecd. Hemst. Ed. J. Geel. Lugd. B. 1825. 8vo. p. 1—163.)—post Tib. Hemst. et Reitz. denuo castig. c. var. lect. schol. Gr. VV.

suisque adn. et indd. ed. J. T. Lehmann. Lips. 1822, sqq. 7 vols. 8vo.—Toxaris Gr. proleg. instr. annot. et quæst. adj. C. G. Jacob. Halæ 1825. 8vo.—Göttergesp.—von E. Fr. Poppo. Leipz. 1825. 8vo.—dial. deor. cum schol. Gr. brevibus not.—ed. F. V. Fritzsche. Lips. 1829.—Alex. Demon. etc. ex conform. F. V. Fritzsche. Præc. quæstiones Lucian. Lips. 1826. 8vo.—Alex. prol. instr. annot. et exc. adj. C. G. Jacob. Colon. 1828.—quomodo hist. conscribi oporteat, ed. C. Fr. Hermann. Francof. 1828. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 325.

(ba) *ÆL. ARISTIDES*, of Hadrianopolis in Bithynia, 129—189, lived at Smyrna, a much esteemed Sophist; 53 of his speeches and a rhetorical work are still extant.

Ed. pr. Flor. ap. Junt. 1517. fol.—c. n. Guil. Canteri. Genevæ 1604. 3 vols. 8vo.—opp. omn. rec. Sam. Jebb. Oxon. 1722. 1730. 2 vols. 4to.—ex rec. Guil. Dindorfii. Lips. 1829. 3 vols. 8vo.—declam. Leptineæ. Em. atque annot. cum suis, tum A. Maii et Jo. Morellii ill. ed. Guil. H. Grauert. Bonnæ 1827.—scholia in Arist. oratt. Panath. et Platon. plurima ex parte nunc primum e Codd. MSS. ed. Guil. Frommel. Francof. ad Mœn. 1826. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 12.

(bb) *JUSTINUS MARTYR*, of Sychem or Flavia Neapolis in Palestine, became a Christian, but being calumniated, particularly by the Cynic Crescentius, was beheaded by order of the Emp. Marc. Aurel. Anton. in the year 165.

Opp. ex offic. Rob. Stephani. Paris. 1551. fol.—c. notis et indd. Fr. Sylburgii. Heidelb. 1593. fol. Paris. 1615.

Colon. 1686. fol.—c. MSS. Codd. coll. et illustr. op. unius e monachis congreg. S. Mauri (Prudentius Maranus) Paris. Hag. Com. 1742. fol.—ed. Fr. Oberthür in Opp. Patrum Græc. t. i.—iii. Würzb. 1777. 8vo.—Apologiæ e rec. Græbiana (Oxon. 1700. 8vo.) varr. lectt. et conject. VV. DD. add. Chrn. Guil. Thalemann. Lips. 1755. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 52.

(bc) ATHENAGORAS, of Athens, a Platonic philosopher and Christian, whose efforts were principally directed to the elucidation of Christian ideas by Platonic, *πρεσβεία περὶ Χριστιανῶν*.

Ed. ex offic. H. Steph. 1557. 8vo.—c. emend. var. lectt. adnott. var. ed. Ed. Dechair. Oxon. 1706. *also in the Justin M. of Maran.*—deprec. pro Christ. c. var. lect. et comm. perp. ed. Jo. Glieb. Lindner. Longosalissæ 1774. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 95.

(bd) TATIANUS, a Syrian, a man profoundly versed in the Greek philosophy and literature, became a Christian at Rome, a follower of Justin M. afterwards the founder of a new sect from the year 172. *λόγος πρὸς Ἑλλήνας*—ed. Contr. Gesner. Tiguri 1546.—ed. W. Worth. Oxon. 1700. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 87.

(be) PHRYNICHUS, of Bithynia, a Sophist, in the reigns of M. Aurelius and Commodus, made a selection of Attic words, in alphabetical order, *ἐκλογή ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνομάτων Ἀττικ.*

Ed. Zach. Calliergi s. a. (1517) 8vo.—c. n. Jo. Nunnesii, Dav. Hoeschelii, Jos. Scalig. et suis ed. Jo. Corn. de Pauw. Traj. ad Rh. 1739. 4to.—c. n. Nunn. Hoesch. Scal. et de Pauw. ed. explic. Chr. Aug. Loheck. Lips. 1820. 8vo.—*ἐκ τῶν Φρ. τοῦ Ἀραβίου τῆς σοφιστικῆς περιπαρασκευῆς* in *Bekkeri anecd.* Gr. i. p. 3. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 175.

(bf) JULIUS POLLUX, of Naucratis, in the time of M. Aurelius and Commodus, teacher of rhetoric at Athens, wrote a catalogue, arranged according to the classes of subjects, of idiomatic and synonymous words, Ὀνομαστικόν. 10 books.

Ven. ap. Ald. 1502. fol.—edd. Jo. H. Lederlinus et Tib. Hemsterhuis. Amstel. 1706. fol.—cur. Guil. Dindorf. Lips. 1824. 5 vols. 6 pp. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 141.

(bg) SEXTUS, a physician (*Empiricus*) and Pyrrhonic philosopher, under Commodus, about 190. Πυρρῶνείων ὑποτυπώσεις *libr.* III. πρὸς μαθηματικούς; (Dogmatists, Sages, and Philosophers) *libri* XI.

Ed. pr. Paris. ap. H. Steph. 1621. fol.—e Codd. MSS. em. Jo. Alb. Fabricius. Lips. 1718. fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 527.

(bh) ÆLIUS MÆRIS, ATTICISTA, a Grammarian, about 190: λέξεις Ἀττικῶν καὶ Ἑλλήνων.

Ed. Joh. Hudson. Oxon. 1712. 8vo.—c. Jo. Hudsoni, St. Bergleri. Cl. Sallierii et all. suisque notis ed. Jo. Piersonus. Lugd. B. 1759. 8vo. *reprint*. Lips. 1831. cum annot. suis et

plerisque J. Fr. Fischeri denuo ed. G. A. Koch. 1830, sq. 2 vols. 8vo.—ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. see Harpocration, p. 147. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 171.

(bi) ARCADIUS, of Antiochia, *περὶ τῶναι primus* ed. Edm. Henr. Barker. Lips. 1820. 8vo. also in *Collectt.* no. 35.

(bk) MAXIMUS TYRIUS, lived at Rome in the time of Commodus, a Sophist and Platonic Philosopher. Of his treatises, *διαλέξεις* or *λόγοι* upon philosophical subjects, there are 41 extant.

Par. ap. Henr. Steph. 1557. 8vo.—e codd. Parr. em. Jo. Davisius c. annot. Jer. Marklandi. Lond. 1740. 4to.—e rec. et cum notis Davis. et Marklandi ed. J. J. Reiske. Lips. 1774. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 515.

(bl) (FLAV. ?) PHILOSTRATUS the elder, in the time of Septimius Severus, Philippus (244), a Sophist, taught eloquence at Rome and Athens: *vita Apollonii Tyanensis*, 8 books. (G. T. Becker *spec. var. lect. et obs. in Phil. v. Apoll. l. I. adj. schol. Gr. MS. ad VII. libr. priores. Acc. Fr. Creuzeri annot. Heidelb.* 1821. 8vo.) *Heroica*, Dialogue between a Vine-dresser and a Phœnician upon 21 Homeric Heroes; *rec. J. Fr. Boissonade. Paris.* 1806. 8vo. *Imagines* 66. Description of a picture gallery at Naples. *Philostratorum imagines et Callistrati statuæ ad fid. vett. ll. rec. et comm. adj. Fr. Jacobs. Lips.* 1825. 8vo. Cf. Chr. Gottl.

Heynii Philostrati Im. illustratio in Opusc. ac vol. v.) vitæ Sophistarum, 2 books. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 540.*

(bm) FLAV. PHILOSTRATUS, the younger, nephew on the mother's side to the former, of Lemnos, in the time of Caracalla: *imagines*.

Philostratorum opp. ed. Gottfr. Olearius. Lips. 1709. fol. Fabric. ib. p. 554.

(bn) ZENOBIUS or ZENODOTUS, a Sophist, about 200, made extracts from the proverbs collected by Lucillus Tarrhæus and Didymus.

(bo) DIOGENIANUS of Heraclea, a contemporary of the former, author of a large dictionary. Out of this an anonymous writer made a collection of proverbs. According to Suidas, Diogen. also compiled an *ἀνθολόγιον*. See both those works together, *Zenobii epitome paræmiarum (Lucilli) Tarrhæi et Didymi, Flor. ap. Junt. 1497. 4to.—παροιμίας ἑλληνικαί illustr. ab Andr. Schotto. Antwerp. 1612. small fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 108.*

(bq) T. FLAVIUS CLEMENS, Presbyter at Alexandria, a learned man who attempted to recommend Christianity by comparing it with the doctrines of the

ancient Greek philosophers. *πρωτρεπτικὸς λόγος. παι-
δαγωγὸς* ll. III. *στραματῖς* (writings of a miscellaneous
character) ll. VIII.

Ed. pr. Flor. cur. P. Victorio 1550. fol.—ex rec. Fr. Syl-
burgii. Heidelb. 1592. fol.—c. n. Fr. Sylb. et Dan. Heinsii.
Lugd. B. 1616. fol. Paris. 1629. fol.—c. n. Heins. Wilh.
Lowthi et aliorum suisque ed. Jo. Potter. Lond. 1715. fol.
Venet. 1757. 2 vols. fol.—recogn. Reinh. Klotz. Lips. 1831,
sq. 3 vols. 8vo. Clem. Al. liber quis dives salutem consequi
possit, perp. comm. ill. a Car. Segario. Traj. ad Rh. 1817.
8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 119.

(br) OPPIANUS, of Corycus in Cilicia, in the
reigns of M. Antonin. and Commodus, author of
a poem *ἀλιευτικά* in 5 books. *Oppian*, of Apamea
in Cappadocia, who lived in the time of Caracalla
(211—217) and wrote a poem *κρηνητικά* in 4 books,
is a different person. Of the poem *ἰζηυτικά*, there
is extant only the paraphrase by Euteknius. *ed.*
Er. Vinding. Havn. 1702. 8vo. *Nachtr. zu Sulz.* vi.
p. 379.

Ed. pr. Halieutica Gr. Flor. ap. Junt. 1515. 8vo.—Hal. et
Cyneg. Venet. ap. Ald. 1517. 8vo.—ap. Hadrianum Turne-
bum. Paris. 1555. 4to.—rec. et c. comm. ed. Conr. Ritter-
shusius. Lugd. B. 1597. 8vo.—em. Jo. Gottl. Schneider.
Argent. 1776. large 8vo. Lips. 1813. 8vo.—ed. Belin. du
Ballu. Argent. 1786. 4to. and large 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v.
p. 590.

(bs) DOSITHEUS commonly Dosith. Magister.

Δωσιθ. τοῦ γραμματικοῦ ἐρμηνευμάτων βιβλίον γ. nunc primum int. ed. comm. et indd. instr. Ed. Böcking. Bonn. 1832. 12mo.

(bt) ATHENÆUS, of Naucratis in Egypt, about 210, a Grammarian and Sophist. διπνοσοφιστῶν libri xv. Dialogues of several learned men at a banquet upon different subjects of literature, particularly valuable for the frequent introduction of fragments of lost poets. The first 2 books and the beginning of the 3d are extant only in an extract.

Ed. pr. Aldina. Venet. 1514. fol.—cum comm. Is. Casauboni. Lugd. tom. i. 1612. t. ii. 1621. fol. 1657—1664. fol.—ed. Schweighaeuser. Bip. 1801—1807. *Text.* 5 B. *Comm.* 9 B. 8vo.—ex rec. Guil. Dindorfii. Lips. 1827. 3 vols. 8vo.—Fr. Jacobs additamenta animadv. in Ath. Deipn. Jenæ 1809. 8vo. Aug. Meineke curæ crit. in comic. fr. ab Athen. servata. Berol. 1814. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 602.

(bu) ALEXANDER, of Aphrodisias in Caria, teacher of the peripatetic philosophy at Athens and Alexandria in the time of Septim. Severus and Caracalla. He wrote chiefly Commentaries upon the writings of Aristotle and other works. περὶ ψυχῆς libri II. and περὶ εἰμαρμένης l. I. which are extant in the Venet. Edit. of Themistius, (1534. fol.), the latter also in Hug. Grotii *Opp. theol. Amstel.* 1679. fol. t. iii.

Plotini, Bardesanis Syri et Ge. Gemist. Plethonis de fato quæ supersunt. Rec. Jo. Conr. Orellius. Turic. 1824. 8vo. de febris lib. in Germ. nunc pr. ed. Fr. Passow. Vratisl. 1822. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 650.

(bw) DIOGENES, of Laertius in Cilicia, in the reigns of Septim. Severus and Caracalla, wrote an insipid and uncritical compilation. *de vita, placitis et dictis clarorum philosophorum libr. X.*

Ed. pr. Basil. ap. Froben. 1533. 4to.—c. n. Aldobrandini. (Rom. 1594. fol.) Is. et Merici Casaubon. et comm. Ægid. Menagi ed. Marc. Meibomius. Amstel. 1692. 2 vols. 4to.—P. Gassendi comm. in libr. X. Diog. L. Paris. 1646. fol.—ed. P. D. Longolius. Curiae Regn. 1739. 2 vols. 8vo.—em. append. crit. et indicc. instr. H. G. Huebnerus. Lips. 1828, sqq. 8vo. Is. Cas. et Æg. Men. obs. et em. ed. id. ib. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 564.

(bx) AGATHEMER, a Geographer in the time of Septim. Severus: *ὑποτυπώσεις τῆς γεωγραφίας ἐν ἐπιτομῇ libr. II.*—ed. Sam. Tennulius, Amstel. 1671. 8vo.—in *Hudsoni geogr. script. min.* vol. ii. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 615.

(by) AMMONIUS SACCAS, a man of low extraction, but great talent, founder of the new Platonism, whose aim was the union of the Platonic and Aristotelic

philosophy, the contemplation of and an intimate union with the Absolute. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 701.*

(bz) CL. ÆLIANUS, of Præneste in Italy, a Sophist, in the time of Severus Alex. *variæ historiæ libri XIV*, extracts from Athenæus and others in an ornate style.

Ed. Cam. Peruscius. Romæ 1545. 4to.—ed. Joach. Kuhn. Argent. 1685. 8vo. *improved by Joh. Heinr. Lederlin.* ib. 1713. 8vo.—ed. Jac. Perizonius. Lugd. B. 1701. 8vo.—ed. Abr. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1731. 4to.—ed. Coray. Paris. *αωτ* (1805).

Histor. Animal. libri XVII. ed. Conr. Gesner. Tiguri 1556. fol.—ed. Abr. Gronovius. Lond. 1744. 4to.—Jo. Gottl. Schneider. Lips. 1784. 8vo. 2 vols.—ad fid. ll. MSS. constit. Fr. Jacobs. Jenæ 1832. 2 vols. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 611.*

(c) DIO CASSIUS COCCEIANUS, of Nicæa in Bithynia, from 180 a Roman Senator, in the years 222 and 229 Consul, though the Prætorians demanded his death. He wrote a Roman history in 80 books, from the arrival of Æneas to the year 229, but of which only the 36—54 books remain; of the 55—60 there is only an extract by an anonymous hand; of the 1st books to 146 B. C. there is one by Zonaras in his *Hist.* From books 35—80, which contained the History of the period from Pompey to Alexander Sev. *Jo. Xiphilinus* of Trapezus made an extract in the 11th Cent.

Ed. pr. Rob. Stephani. Lutet. 1548. fol.—cum n. Leunclavii, R. Steph. Xyl. Sylb. H. Steph. F. Ursini. Hanov. 1606.

fol.—em. et c. n. VV. DD. ed. Herm. Sam. Reimarus cum annott. J. Alb. Fabricii. Hamb. 1750. fol. 2 vols.—em.—Joh. Jac. Reiskii al. et suas notas adj. Fr. Guil. Sturz. Lips. 1824. 8 vols. 8vo.—Dion. C. hist. Rom. exc. *in* Ang. Maii scriptt. vett. coll. t. ii. p. 135, sqq. p. 527, sqq. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 138.

(ca) ORIGENES, Presbyter at Cæsarea, b. at Alexandria 185, d. 253, bestowed his critical labours upon the Greek Translation of the LXX, and wrote besides several philosophical works.

Opp. omnia, rec. et ill. Car. Delarue. Paris. 1733—1759. 4 vols. fol.—ad ed. Par. ed. Oberthür. Würzb. 1785. 15 vols. 8vo.—ex var. edd. et Codd. rec. atque ill. C. et C. V. Delarue, denuo rec. em. cast. C. H. Ed. Lommatsch. Berol. 1831. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 201.

(cb) HERODIANUS, about 238, lived chiefly at Rome, and wrote a Roman History from the death of the Emp. M. Aurel. to the reign of Gordian. (180—238) in 8 books.

Ed. pr. Aldina. Venet. 1503. fol.—ed. H. Stephani. 1581. 4to.—*in* Sylburg. scriptt. hist. rom. min. Francof. ad Moen. 1590. fol. t. iii.—Jo. Henr. Boecler. Argent. 1644. 1662. 1672. 8vo.—Fr. Aug. Wolf. Halis 1792. 8vo.—ed. Theoph. Guil. Irmisch. Lips. 1789. Gr. 8vo. 2 books. (*only* I. II. III. IV. *to c.* 15.)—ad cod. Venet. a se excuss. recogn. I. Bekkerus. Berol. 1826. 8vo.

(cc) PLOTINUS, b. 205 at Lycopolis in Egypt pupil of Ammonius Saccas, lived chiefly at Rome

He is the most eminent among the New Platonists. His works were revised, arranged, and published under the name of Enneades, by his pupil Porphyrius. *Edit. Basil. 1580. fol.—Pl. liber de pulchritudine ad Codd. MSS. fidem em. annot. perpet. interjectis Dan. Wytttenbachii notis—adj. Frid. Creuzerus. Heidelb. 1814. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 676.*

(*cd*) [DIONYSIUS CASSIUS] LONGINUS, b. 213, perhaps of Athens, pupil of Ammon. Saccas, applied himself particularly to Grammar, Criticism, and Eloquence, became the Counsellor of Zenobia Queen of Palmyra, and as such put to death by order of the Emp. Aurelian, 273. *Ruhnkenii diss. de Longino.* Of his numerous writings there only remains that *περὶ ὕψους*.

Ed. pr. Franc. Robortelli. Basil. 1554. 4to.—ed. Jac. Tollius. Traj. ad Rhen. 1694. 4to.—ed. Zach. Pearce. Lond. 1724. 4to.—ed. Sam. Fr. Nath. Morus. Lips. 1769. 8vo. libellus animadverss. ib. 1773. 8vo.—ed. Jo. Toup. Oxon. 1778. 4to. and 8vo.—ed. Benj. Weiske. Lips. 1809. large 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 79.

(*ce*) TIBERIUS, a Rhetorician : *περὶ τῶν παρὰ Δημοσθένει σχημάτων* in *Collectt.* no. 34. *Tib. rh. de figuris, altera parte auctior, una cum Rufi arte rhetorica.* Ed. Jo. Fr. Boissonade. Lond. 1815. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 118.

(*cf*) In the second century after Christ we may

probably date the appearance of the *oracula Sibyllina* ll. XIII. by Christian authors,—ll. VIII. *ed. Xyst. Betuleius. Basil. 1545. 4to. Jo. Opsopæus, Paris. 1589. 8vo. Servat. Gallæus. Amstelod. 1689. 4to.—lib. XIV. ed. Ang. Mai. Mediol. 1817. 8vo. See Birger Thorlacius de libris Sibyllistarum vet. eccles. Havn. 1815. 8vo.—Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 238, sqq.*

(*cg*) ACHILLES TATIUS, of Alexandria, about 300, wrote a Romance *de amoribus Clitophontis et Leucippes* l. VIII. also *περὶ σφαίρας* or *εἰσαγωγή εἰς τὰ Ἀρ. φαινόμενα*.

Ed. Jo. Commelin. Heidelb. 1601. 8vo.—ed. Benj. Glieb. Laur. Boden. Lips. 1776. *Gr. 8vo.*—Christ. Guil. Mitscherlich. Bip. 1792. 8vo.—textum ad MSS. fidem rec. not. sel. Salmasii, ineditas Fr. Guyeti, Goettlingii, Hasii et suas adj. Fr. Jacobs. Lips. 1821. 8vo.—*περὶ σφαίρας* ed. P. Victorius. Flor. 1567. fol. Dion. Petavii Uranologium. Paris. 1630. Amst. 1703. fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 41. t. viii. p. 130.

(*ch*) PORPHYRIUS, prop. Malchus, a Syrian, b. 233, d. 305, pupil of Plotinus and Longinus, who distinguished himself as a New Platonic, lived chiefly at Rome. Besides several smaller philosophical and grammatical writings, (*Scholia in Hom. at the end of Virgil. collat. scriptt. Gr. ill. ed. Valckenaer. Leov. 1747. 8vo.*) are extant: 1) *lib. de vita Pythag.—c. n. Luc. Holstenii (Rom. 1630. 8vo.) et C. Rittershusii ed. Lud. Küster. Amstel. 1707. 4to. See Jamblichus.*

2) *de abstinencia ab esu anim. l. IV.—rec. et c. n. P. Victorii, Jo. Valentini, Jo. J. Reiskii suisque ed. Jac. de Rhoer. Traj. ad Rhen. 1767. 4to.* 3) *de antro Nympharum in Od.—rec. R. M. van Goens. Traj. ad Rh. 1765. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 725.* Πορφ. φιλ. πρὸς Μαρκέλλαν, *inven. interpr. notisque declar. Angel. Maius. Mediol. 1816.* (annexed to his Philo).

(ci) ALCIPHRON, of uncertain age, one of the most elegant of the Sophists, an imitator of Menander (see *Meineke quæst. Men. I. p. 53.*), wrote 44 letters, in which are represented the modes of thinking and living which characterize different classes, (e. g. Fishermen, Peasants, Parasites.)

In *Collectt. no. 27.—rec. ed. Steph. Bergler. Lips. 1715. 8vo.—rec. cum St. Bergl. comm. et not. VV. DD. ed. J. A. Wagner. Lips. 1798. 2 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 695.*

(ck) TIMÆUS, at the end of the third century, *Lexicon vocum Platoniarum*, which *Dav. Ruhnkenius* first edited from a MS. of the Library at St. Germain. *Lugd. B. 1754. 1789. 8vo. cur. et observ. append. aux. G. A. Koch. Lips. 1832. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 243.*

(cl) JAMBlichus, of Chalcis in Syria, a pupil of Porphyry, a New Platonic and Magician.—1) *de vita*

Pythag. (first book of a work *περὶ τῆς Πυθ. αἰρέσεως* in 10 books.)—*rec.* *Lud. Küster. Amstel. 1707. 4to.* (with *Porph.*)—*recogn.* *Küst. aliorumque anim. adj. Th. Kiessling. Acc. Porphy. de vit. Pyth. c. n. Holst. et Ritterh. Lips. 2 vols. 1815, sq.* 2) *προ-τεριπτικὸς* *rec. Kiessling. Lips. 1812. 8vo.* 3) in *Nicom. Ger. arithm. ed. et ill. Sam. Tennulius. Arnh. 1688. 4to.* 4) *de myster. Æg.—ed. Th. Gale. Oxon. 1678. fol.* A fragment of the work: *de fato*, occurs in the *Ed. of Tennulius.* See other frag. in *Villois. Anecd. Gr. t. ii. p. 188, sqq. Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 758.*

(*cm*) EUSEBIUS, (*Pamphili sc, amicus*), of Cæsarea in Palestine, b. 264, Bishop in his native town, fr. 315. d. 340. There are extant by him, 1) a *Chronicon* in the Latin Translation of Hieronymus—*Thesaurus temp. op. et st. Jos. Scaligeri. Lugd. B. 1606. fol. Amstel. 1658. fol. Eus. chron. canonum ll. II. opus ex Haicano cod. a D. Joh. Zohrabo diligenter expressum et castig. Ang. Maius et J. Zohrab. nunc primum conjunctis curis Latinit. donatum notisque ill. additis Gr. reliquiis edd. Mediol. 1818.—chron. bipartitum nunc primum ex Armen. textu in Lat. conversum, adnot. auctum, Gr. fragm. exornatum opera P. F. Bapt. Ancher. Venet. 1818. 2 vols. 4to. od. I. fol.* 2) *ἐναγγλικῆς ἀποδείξεως προπαρασκευή* in 15 books.—*ed. R. Stephanus. Paris. 1544. fol.—rec.*

Franc. Vigerus. Paris. 1628. fol. Colon. 1688. fol.
 3) *demonstratio evangelica* 10 books.—*ed. Rob. Stephan. Paris. 1545. fol.—ill. Ric. Montacutius. Paris. 1628. fol. Colon. 1688. fol.* 4) *hist. ecclesiastica* 10 books.—*rec. Rob. Stephan. Paris. 1544. fol.—em. et ill. H. Valesius. Paris. 1659. 1677. fol.*
 —in *Hist. eccles. scriptt. Gr. ed. Guil. Reading. Cantabr. 1720. 3 vols. fol.—c. int. H. Valesii comm. sel. Read. Strothii al. animadv. edid. suas animadv. excurs. indd. add. Fr. Ad. Heinichen. Lips. 1827, sq. 3 vols. 8vo.—5) de vita Constantini ll. IV. et Paneg. —ed. id. Lips. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 335.*

(*cn*) APHTHONIUS, a Rhetorician and Sophist of Antioch, wrote *progymnasmata rhetorica* in imitation of Hermogenes.

Ed. pr. *Collectt. no. 39.—c. n. Jo. Schefferi. Upsal. 1670.—(c. Dan. Heinsii.) Lugd. B. 1626. 8vo. with Theon ῥίχνη πρὶς προγυμνασμάτων. lastly in the Collectt. no. 41. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 94.*

(*co*) THEON, a Rhetorician of Alexandria, προγυμνάσματα, the most important work on this subject. See *Collectt. no. 41. t. i. p. 145.*

(*cp*) PALÆPHATUS, about 322, wrote a work *πρὶς ἀπίστων*, in which he explained the Myths for the most part historically. We still possess an extract from the first book.

Ed. pr. apud Ald. Venet. 1505. fol. (*with Æsop and others.*)
—*in Collectt. no. 31.*—rec. Sig. Frid. Dresigius. Lips. 1735.
1751. 8vo.—rec. J. Fr. Fischer. Lips. 1772. 1786. 1789. 8vo.
Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 182.

(cq) HERACLITUS, of uncertain age, author of a
work *ἀλληγορίαι Ὀμηρ.* and of another *περὶ ἀπίστων*,
which was formerly ascribed to Heraclides Pont.

All. Hom. ed. pr. ap. Ald. Venet. 1505. fol.—*Collectt. no.*
31.—ed. Nic. Schow. Gott. 1782. 8vo. *π. ἀπίστ.* Rom. 1641.
8vo, by *Leo Allatius. Collectt. no. 31.*

(cr) FLAV. CL. JULIANUS, *apostata*, b. 331,
Emperor 360, d. 363, a man of great talent, who dis-
tinguished himself not only as a general and states-
man, but also as a Philosopher and an eloquent
author. We have still extant by him *Satires, Misopo-*
gon, Cæsares, Speeches, and 9 Letters.

Opp. ed. Dion. Petavius. Paris. 1630. 4to.—ed. Ez. Span-
hemius. Lips. 1696. 2 vols. fol. *Les Césars de l'emp. Jul.*
Amsterd. 1728. 4to.—*Cæsares* ed. Jo. Mich. Heusinger.
Goth. 1736. 1741. 8vo.—*Jul. in Constantii laudem or. cum*
anim. D. Wytttenbachii ed. Godofr. Henr. Schaefer. Lips.
1802. 8vo.—*Jul. imp. quæ feruntur epist. Acc. ei. fragm.*
c. pœmat. Ad fid. ll. MSS. ac typis excus. rec.—*—cum*
priorum editt. tum suis observ. ill. Lud. Henr. Heyler. Mo-
gunt. 1828. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 719.

(cs) LIBANIUS, of Antioch, b. 314, d. 386,
a Sophist, lived principally at Constantinople, and

was a favourite with the Emperor Julian. We have by him *progymnasmata*, Declamations, Speeches, and Letters.

Ed. Feder. Morellus. Paris. 1606. 1627. 2 vols. fol.—rec. et ill. J. J. Reiske, ed. Ern. Reiske. Altenb. 1784—97. 4 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 750.

(*ct*) ARISTÆNETUS, of Nicæa, a Sophist, friend of Libanius, came to Nicomedia 358 at the time of an earthquake. He wrote amatory epistles in imitation of Alciphron.

Ed. pr. ex bibl. Jo. Sambuci. Antw. 1566. 4to.—rec. et c. n. Merceri (Paris. 1639.) ed. de Pauw. Traj. 1738.—ed. Frid. Lud. Abresch. Zvoll. 1749. 8vo. Ei. lectiones Aristænetææ ib. eod.—Virr. erud. et Cl. Salm. ac Th. Munckeri not. Amstel. 1752. Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 695.

(*cu*) VALERIUS HARPOCRATION, of Alexandria, a Rhetorician and Grammarian, contemporary of Libanius, wrote a *Lexicon X oratorum*.

Ed. Ald. Venet. 1503. fol.—cum Phil. Maussaci et H. Valesii notis ed. Nic. Blancardus. Lugd. B. 1683. 4to.—ed. Jac. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1696. 4to. Harpocraton et Mœris. ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1833.—c. ann. interpr. et lect. 1. MS. Vratisl. Lips. 1824. 2 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 245.

(*cw*) HIMERIUS, of Cios in Bithynia, lived at Athens as a teacher of Rhetoric in and after the

reign of Julian, a Sophist, and an imitator of Aristides. There are several Declamations by him still extant.

Himerii quæcunque reperiri potuerunt, e codd. nunc primum ed. et rec. Gottfr. Wernsborf. Gott. 1790. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 55.

(cx) THEMISTIUS, surnamed Εὐφραδής, of Paphlagonia, in the reign of Julian, and still living in that of Arcadius, Senator 355, *Præfectus* of Constantinople 362 and 384, and companion of the Pr. Arcadius in the west, a philosopher and an eloquent speaker. Of his writings there still remain a paraphrase of some works of Aristotle, and 33 orations.

Ed. pr. Ald. Venet. 1534. fol. (8 R.)—ed. H. Stephanus. 1562. 8vo. (14 R.)—ed. Dion. Petavius. Paris. 1618. 4to. (19 R.)—ed. Joh. Harduin. Paris. 1684. fol. (33 R.)—ex cod. Mediol. em. a G. Dindorfio. Lips. 1832. 8vo. Θιμ. λόγος πρὸς τοὺς αἰτιασαμένους ἐπὶ τῷ διζασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. inven. et interpr. Ang. Maius. Mediol. 1816. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 790.

(cy) DIOPHANTUS, of Alexandria, applied himself chiefly to Algebra. He wrote *Arithmetica* in 13 books, of which 6 are still extant, and *de numeris polygonis*.—c. comm. Gasp. Bachet de Meziriac. Paris. 1621. fol.—The *de numeris Polygonis* trans-

lated by *F. Poselger*. Leipz. 1810. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 641.*

(cz) SALLUSTIVS, Cos. in the year 363, a Platonic.—*περὶ θεῶν καὶ κόσμου*—*c. n. Luc. Holstenii ed. Gabr. Naudæus. Romæ 1638. Lugd. B. 1639. 12mo. also in Collectt. no. 31.—L. Holst. et Th. Galei annot. int. Formei (French transl. Berlin 1748. 8vo.) autem selectis aliorumque et suis ill. J. C. Orellius. Turici 1821. 8vo.*

(d) AMMONIVS, a Grammarian of Alexandria, about 389, wrote a dictionary of synonyms, *περὶ ὁμοίων καὶ διαφορῶν λέξεων*, which appears to be in great part taken from the work of an old Grammarian, the *Ptolemæus* of Ascalon, (*Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 156, sq. 521.*) *π. διαφορῶν λέξεων.*

Ed. pr. ap. Ald. 1497. 1524. fol.—ed. Lud. Casp. Valckenaer. Lugd. B. 1739. 4to. Nova ed. (cur. G. H. Schaefero.) Lips. 1822. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. v. p. 715.*

(da) HELIODORVS of Emesa in Syria, in the time of Theodosius the Great and his son, afterwards Bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. In his youth he wrote a Romance *Αἰθιοπικῶν libr. X. de amorib. Theagenis et Charicleæ.*

Ed. pr. Basil. 1534. 4to.—ap. Hier. Commelin. 1596. 8vo. Lugd. 1611. 8vo.—cum anim. Jo. Bourdelotii. Lutet. Paris.

1619. 8vo.—recogn. Ch. W. Mitscherlich. Argent. 1798.
2 vols. 8vo.—rec. Coray. Paris. 1805. 2 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B.
Gr. t. viii. p. 111.

(db) GREGORY NAZIANZENUS, brought up at Nazianzus in Cappadocia, b. 300, Bishop at Constantinople 378, which post, however, he soon resigned. There are orations, epistles, and poems by him. The dramatic poem *Χριστὸς πάσχων*, for the most part consisting of verses of Euripides, is spurious. (See *Drama christ. quod X. II. inscribitur, num Greg. Naz. tribuendum sit, quæstionem proposuit H. Car. Abr. Eichstadius. Jenæ* 1816. 4to.) *Opera cum MSS. reg. cont. em. et interpr. est Jac. Billius. Paris.* 1609. 1611. 2 vols. 1630. 2 vols. fol.—*Opera S. Greg. Venet.* 1753. 2 vols. fol.—*stud. monach. ord. S. Bened. e congr. S. Mauri (ed. Clemencet.) Paris.* 1778. 1 vol. fol. unfinished. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 383.

(dc) BASILIUS MAGNUS, of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, educated at Antioch, Constantinople, and Athens, at the latter with Gregory, in his native city *diaconus, presbyter*, and from 371 Bishop. Homilies.—*Opera omnia. Basil.* 1551. fol.—*c. Front. Duçæi et Fed. Morelli. Paris.* 1618. fol.—*castig. Julian. Garnier. Paris.* 1721-30. 3 vols. fol.—*Basil. M. ad adolescentes oratio de modo e literis Gr.*

proficiendi ed. Frid. Guil. Sturz. Geræ. 1791. 8vo.
Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 1.

(*dd*) NEMESIUS, Bishop at Emesa in Phœnicia.
de natura hominis — em. Chrst. Fr. Matthæi.
Halæ 1802. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 448.

(*de*) PAPPUS, of Alexandria, about 390, an
 eminent Philosopher and Mathematician. Of his
 mathematical collections only a small portion is
 extant, in the Aristarchus of Wallis, the Euclides
 of Gregory, Apollonius Perg. Oxf. 1706. 8vo. and
 by Camerarius, also in *Bredow epist. Paris.* The
 5th to the 8th book inclusive are printed in the Lat.
 Translat. of Commandinus. *Pisauri 1588. 1602.*
Π. συναγωγαι, collect. mathem. nunc prim. Gr. ed.
Herm. Jos. Eisenmann. Libri V. p. alt. Paris. 1824.
fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 170.

(*df*) EUNAPIUS, of Sardis, about 400. Bio-
 graphies of the Philosophers and Sophists.—*e cod.*
Sambuci c. Hadr. Junii castig. Antwerp. 1568.
8vo.—e codd. Palat. em. et suppl. Hier. Commelin.
Heidelb. 1596. 8vo.—vitas sophist. et fr. hist. rec.
notisque ill. J. F. Boissonade. Acc. ann. D. Wytten-
bach. Amstelod. 1822. 8vo.

(*dg*) JOHANNES, of Antioch, b. 354, baptized 372,

from 398 Bishop of Constantinople, but banished for his open censure of the vices of the great men; d. 407; the most eloquent among the distinguished Fathers of the Church; thence *Chrysostomus*.—*Opera ex rec. Front. Ducæi et Car. Morelli. Paris. 1609—33. 12 vols. fol.—c. Henr. Savilii. Eton. 1613. 7 vols. fol.—op. et st. Bern. de Montfaucon. Paris. 1718—38. 13 vols. fol.—Jo. Chrys. selecta.—annot. subj. Jo. van Voorst. Lugd. B. 2 vols. 1827. 31. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 454.*

(di) HESYCHIUS, of Alexandria, at the beginning of the fifth cent., author of a voluminous Lexicon, compiled from the old Grammarians, of which we have a fragment still remaining. *C. F. Ranke de Lex. Hesych. vera orig. et gen. forma. Quedlinb. 1831. 8vo.*

Ed. pr. Ald. Venet. 1514. *edited by Marcus Musurus.*—cum notis DD. VV. rec. Jo. Alberti. tom. i. 1746. tom. ii. 1766. fol.—Hes. Lex. e cod. MS. biblioth. D. Marci restitutum, auctore N. Schow. Lips. 1792. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 201.

To the fourth century, the period of the conflict between Paganism and Christianity, we may also assign with much probability the so-called ORPHICA.

Ed. pr. ap. Phil. Juntam. Flor. 1500. 4to.—Ald. 1517. 8vo. *at first with the poem Λήϊξά.*—by Henr. Steph. in *Collect.*

no. 2.—by Joh. Matth. Gesn. and Chr. Hamberger. Lips. 1764. 8vo.—rec. God. Hermann. Lips. 1805. 8vo.

Separate Works: 1) *Argonautica* ed. Joh. Gottl. Schneider. Jena 1803. 8vo. *translated by J. H. Voss in his Hesiod. Heidelberg*. 1806. 8vo. (See *Herm. diss. de ætate scriptoris Argonaut. his Edit. Jacobs in Ukert's Geogr. d. Gr. und Röm.* 1, 2. p. 351. Lobeck. *Aglaoph.* p. 233.) 2) ἱμνοι (86) (S. Lobeck. *Aglaoph.* p. 396.) *translated into Latin by Jos. Scaliger.* Lugd. B. 1516. 12mo. 3) περὶ λίθων (*upon the theurgic and medicinal powers of stones*) rec. Th. Tyrwhitt. Lond. 1781. 8vo. also in *Herm. Edit. The Fragm. of the Orphica have been collected by Lobcck also in the Aglaoph.* p. 411—1104.—Fabric. B. Gr. t. i. p. 140.

(dk) SYNESIUS, of Cyrene, a Platonic philosopher, from 410 Bishop of Ptolemais near Cyrene; Speeches, Letters, and Hymns.

Opp. rec. Dion. Petavius. Paris. 1612. 1640. fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 190.

(dl) LONGUS, author of a romance, ποιμενικῶν τῶν κατὰ Δάφνιν καὶ Χλόην βιβλ. δ.

Ed. pr. Raph. Columbanii. Flor. ap. Phil. Juntam. 1598. 4to.—e codd. F. Ursini cur. Godofr. Jungermann. Hanov. 1605. 8vo.—ed. P. Mollius. Franequ. 1660. 4to.—ed. Benj. Glieb. Laur. Boden. Lips. 1777. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Bapt. Casp. d'Ansse de Villoison. Paris. 1778. 8vo.—recogn. Ch. W. Mitscherlich. Argent. 1794. large 8vo.—rec. Godofr. H. Schaefer. Lips. 1803. 12mo.—Longos *the Soph. Daphnis and Chloe Greek and German by Fr. Passow. Leipz.* 1811. 8vo. (*in which the parts wanting in former editions have been supplied from the Florent. Cod.*) Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 133.

(*dm*) NONNUS, of Panopolis in Egypt, about 410, wrote 1) Διονυσιακῶν l. 48. a poem learned in matter and diction, but destitute of taste. *ed. Ger. Falkenburg. Antv. 1597. 4to. Hanov. 1605. 1610. 8vo.—suis et al. conj. em. et ill. Frid. Gräfe. Lips. vol. i. 1819. ii. 1826. 8vo.* 2) A metrical Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. John, *ed. Franc. Nansius. Lugd. B. 1599. 8vo.—ed. Frid. Sylburg. ap. Comm. 1596. 8vo.—Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 601. N. v. Pan. der Dichter. Ein Beitrag zur Gesch. d. Gr. Poesie von Ouwaroff. Petersb. 1814. 8vo.*

(*dn*) MUSÆUS, a Grammarian. τὰ καθ' Ἡρώ καὶ Λίανδρον, an epic poem.—*Venet. ap. Aldum. 1517. 8vo.—ed. H. Steph. in Collectt. no. 2.—c. n. Barthii et al. ed. Jo. Henr. Kromayer. Halæ 1721. 8vo.—ex rec. Matth. Roeveri cum schol. Gr. varr. lectt. et not. Lugd. B. 1737. 8vo.—ex rec. Jo. Schraderi. Leov. 1742. 8vo. Ed. nov. auct. cur. God. H. Schaefer. Lips. 1825. 8vo.—ed. Car. Fr. Heinrich. Hanov. 1793. 8vo.—Musæos, the original text, translation, introd. and crit. annot. by Francis Passow. Leipz. 1810. 8vo.*

(*do*) XENOPHON EPHESIUS, author of a romance, *de Anthia et Habrocome libr. V. ed. Anton. Cocchius. Lond. 1726. large 8vo.—recogn. Chr. Guil. Mits-*

cherlich. Bipont. 1794. 8vo.—rec. et ill. Al. Em. L. B. de Lo. cella. Vienn. 1796. 4to.—rec. adnot. illustr. P. Hofmann Peerlkamp. Harlem. 1818. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 146.

(*dp*) CHARITON, of Aphrodisias, wrote a romance, *de Chærea et Callirrhoe*, τῶν περὶ Χαιρέαν καὶ Καλλιρρόην ἐρωτικῶν διηγημάτων *libr. 8vo.—ed. Jac. Phil. d'Orville. Amstel. 1750. 4to. Lips. 1783. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 150.*

(*dq*) SYRIANUS, of Alexandria, a celebrated Platonic Philosopher and Rhetorician, about 432. His commentary on several books of Aristotle's *Metaphysics* is extant only in the Latin Translation of *Hieron. Bagolinus. Venet. 1558. 4to.* A commentary upon the treatise of Hermogenes περὶ στάσεων, in *Rhet. Gr. Venet: ap. Ald. 1508. 2 vols. fol.* is ascribed to him. A fragment of his works εἰς τὸ περὶ ἰδεῶν, an introduction to Hermog. π. i. was first published by *Spengel συναγωγή τεχνῶν p. 195. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 357.*

(*dr*) ZOSIMUS, about 435, *comes fisci*, wrote a history of the Emperors, particularly from Constantius

to 410, with a short survey of the history of former reigns, *νέας ιστορίας βίβλοι* ἑξ.

Ed. Fr. Sylburg. in Scriptt. hist. Rom. min. t. iii. p. 623. —c. notis variorum cur. Chph. Cellario. Jenæ 1713. 8vo.—rec. et illustr. J. Fr. Reitemeier. Lips. 1784. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 62.

(ds) PROCLUS, surnamed LYCIUS and DIA-DOCHUS, i. e. successor to his master Syrianus, born at Constantinople 412, died at Athens 485, an eclectic Philosopher.

1) *Four Hymns, at first with Orpheus.* Flor. ap. Jun- tam 1500. 4to. Venet. ap. Ald. 1517. 8vo. Brunck. Anal. t. ii. p. 441. Jacobs Anth. iii. p. 148. *Two newly-discovered H. in Biblioth. d. alten Litt. u. K.* i. p. 46. ii. p. 10, sqq.—2) In theolog. Plat. libri VI. cur. Frid. Lindenbrogio ed. Æm. Por- tus. Hamb. 1618. fol. See below 5.) 3) *Χρηστομαθεία* c. schol. Andr. Schotti et Jo. Nunnesii. Hanov. 1615. 4to. Cf. *Bibl. d. alt. Litt. u. K.* 1r Th. Ined.—4) Comm. in. Plat. Timæum l. v. Basil. 1534. fol. (in that ed. of Plato.) 5) Initia philos. ac theol. ex Platon. fontibus ducta s. Procli Diad. et Olympiodori in Plat. Alcib. comm. Ex Codd. MSS. nunc primum Gr. edid. itemque ejusd. Pr. institutionem theol. integriorem emendatioremque adj. Fr. Creuzer. Francof. ad M. 1820. 3 vols. 8vo.—Procli opp. e codd. MSS. bibl. reg. Paris. nunc primum ed. V. Cousin. Paris. (Strasb.) 1820—25. 4 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 363.

(dt) MARINUS, of Flavia Neapolis in Palestine, successor to Proclus in the Platonic school at Athens: *vita Procli.*—ed. Jo. Alb. Fabricius.

Hamb. 1700. 4to.—*ad fid. MSS. rec. J. F. Boissonade.* *Lips.* 1814. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix.* p. 370.

(*du*) STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, a Grammarian, about 470, wrote a Geographical Dictionary, ἱθνικά, of which we have still remaining a fragment Δύμη to Δώτιον, and an extract by the Grammarian Hermolaus in the time of Justinian.

Venet. ap. Ald. 1502. fol. Flor. 1521. fol. *The Fragment de Dod. was first published by* Sam. Tennulius. Amstel. 1669. 4to.—c. anim. Th. de Pinedo. Amstel. 1678. fol.—restit. et illustr. Abr. Berkelius. Lugd. B. 1688. 1694. fol.—Luc. Holstenii notæ et castig. postumæ ed. Steph. Ryckio. Lugd. B. 1684. fol.—c. præf. Guil. Dindorf. Lips. 1825. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv.* p. 621.

(*dw*) HIEROCLES, about 450, teacher of the Platonic philosophy at Alexandria. Extracts from his philosophical writings have been preserved by Photius; a Commentary on the *carm. aur. Pyth.*; *Gr. et Lat. Græca accuratius recogn. et ad MSS. Codd. fidem em. una cum notis subjunctis ed. R. W. Lond.* 1742. 8vo.—*H. opera, c. Jo. Pearsoni. Lond.* 1655. 1673. 2 vols. 8vo. Ἀστυῖα *rec. Jo. Ad. Schier. Lips.* 1768. 8vo.—*ed. Jac. de Rhoer. in Observ. philol. Gron.* 1768. 4to.

(*dz*) STOBÆUS, about 500, collected from poets

and prose writers philosophical sentences, which he arranged according to their subjects in two works.

1) *ἐκλογαὶ φυσικαὶ καὶ ἠθικαὶ* 2 books, *primus ed. Guil. Canter. Antv. 1575. fol.—ed. A. Herm. Lud. Heeren. Gott. 1792—1801. 2 parts, 4 vols. 8vo.* 2) *Sermones* —2 books.—*ære et diligentia Fr. Trincavelli. Venet. 1535. 4to.—Gr. et Lat. per Conr. Gesnerum. Tig. 1543. 50. 59. fol. Francof. ap. Wechel. 1581. fol.* (interpolated and intermixed with the Collectt. of Antonius Melissa and Maximus,) a superior edition by *Aurel. Allobr. 1609. fol.—ed. Nic. Schow. Lips. 1797. tom. i. 8vo.—ad MSS. fid. em. et suppl. Th. Gaisford. Oxon. 1822. 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1823. 4 vols. 8vo.—Dicta poëtarum, quæ ap. Jo. Stob. exstant, emend. et Lat. carm. reddita ab Hug. Grotio. Paris. 1623. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 569.*

(dy) COLUTHUS, of Lycopolis in Egypt, about 518, wrote a poem on the Rape of Helen.

Ed. pr. Ald. s. a. 8vo.—ed. Jo. Dan. a Lennep. Leov. 1747. 8vo.—cur. God. H. Schaefer. Lips. 1825. 8vo.—e cod. Mutin. suppl. et em. Im. Bekkerus. Berol. 1816. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 166.

(dz) TRYPHIODORUS, an Egyptian poet, destitute of taste: *Ἰλίου ἄλυσις ed. Th. Northmore. Cant. et Ox. 1791. Lond. 1804. 8vo.—ed. G. H. Schaefer.*

Lips. 1809. fol.—*c. J. Merickii et Schaef. annot. integr. ed. F. A. Wernicke.* *Lips.* 1819. 8vo. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. viii. p. 169.

(e) QUINTUS (Κοῖντος) SMYRNÆUS of uncertain age, wrote a poem, chiefly derived from the Cyclics; *παραλειπόμενα Ὁμήρου*, in Homeric diction, in 14 books, which was discovered in the convent Cassula near Otranto, (thence Qu. Calaber). *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. viii. p. 161.

Ed. pr. Ald. *with Coluth.*—ed. Laur. Rhodomann. Hanov. 1604. 8vo.—ed. Jo. Corn. de Pauw. Lugd. B. 1734. 8vo.—rec. Th. Ch. Tychsen. Argent. 1807. 2 vols. 8vo.

(ea) THEOPHILUS, a jurist, assisted in the Collection of Laws arranged by Justinian—*paraphrasis Gr. Institutionum Justin. c. n. P. Nanni, J. Curtii, D. Gothofredi, H. Ernstii et C. A. Fabrotti ed. Guil. Otto Reitz. Hagæ Com.* 1751. 2 vols. 4to. *Des Antec. Theophilus Paraphrasis der Instit. Justinians, übers. und mit Anm. von K. Wüstemann. Berlin* 1823. 2 vols. 8vo. The works of other Jurists, *Thalelæi, Theodori, Stephani, Cyrilli al. Jct. Gr. comment. in tit. Digest. et Cod. de postulando.—et cod. MSto. bibl. Lugd. B. ed. D. Ruhnkenius. Hag. Com.* 1752. fol. and in *Meermann's thesaur.* III. IV.

(eb) DAMASCIUS, of the city Damascus, an eclectic

Philos. master to the following.—*Δαμασκίου διαδόχου ἀπορίαι καὶ λύσεις περὶ τῶν πρώτων ἀρχῶν. Ad fidem Codd. MSS. nunc primum ed. J. Kopp. Francof. 1827. 8vo.*

(*ec*) SIMPLICIUS, of Cilicia, an eclectic Philosopher, the most acute and judicious interpreter of Aristot. and Epictet. *Comm. in Arist. l. phys. auscult. Venet. ap. Ald. 1526. fol.—in Arist. Categorias. Basil. 1551. fol.—in Ar. l. IV. de celo. Venet. 1548. 1583. fol.* His Comment. on Epictetus *Enchir. in Epictetæ phil. monum. ed. Schweighaeuser. Fabric. B. Gr. t. ix. p. 529.*

(*ed*) HESYCHIUS, of Milet. with the title *vir illustris*, an Historian.—*Hes. Mil. de viris doctrina claris, lib. ei. de rebus patriis Constantinopoleos* (Fragm. of the Chronicle of Belus, King of Assyr., to the death of King Anastasius) *c. not. ed. Jo. Meursius. Lugd. B. 1613. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 544.*

(*ee*) PROCOPIUS, Secretary to Belisarius, of Cæsarea in Palestine, Advocate at Constantinople, wrote *Gothica*, wars of Belisarius with the Persians, Vandals, Goths. 8 books. *Ἀνέκδοτα*, secret History of the Court at Constantinople are of doubtful authenticity.

Opp. ed. Claud. Maltretus. Paris. 1662. 2 vols. fol.—*Anecd. Nic. Alemanno defensore primum e bibl. Vatic. prolata, nunc*

plerisque in locis æqualium testimoniis falsitatis convicta a Jo. Eichelio. Helmst. 1654. 4to.—anecd. Alem. Maltr. Reinhardi Toup. al. annot. crit. et hist. suasque animadv. adj. Jo. Conr. Orellius. Lips. 1827. 8vo.—Procop. e rec. G. Dindorfii. Bonn. 1833. in *Collectt.* no. 44. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 553.

(*ef*) AGATHIAS, of Myrina in Æolis, continued the history of Procop. to 559. *ed. Bonav. Vulcanius. Lugd. B.* 1594. 4to. *ed. B. G. Niebuhr. Bonn.* 1828. in *Collectt.* no. 44. He wrote also Epigrams (short occasional poems): *Brunck. Anal.* t. iii. p. 33. *Jacobs Anthol.* t. iv. p. 3. and made a collection of the Epigrams of contemporary poets according to their subjects, called *Κύκλος*, in 7 books. The metrical preface has been edited from the Cod. Palat. by *Fr. Jacobs Ann. in epigr. Anthol. Gr. Prol.* p. i. ii, sqq. *Fabric. B. Gr.* t. iv. p. 424. 459.

(*eg*) JOHANNES LAURENTIUS LYDUS, of Philadelphia in Lydia, b. 490.—*opusc. de mensibus et fr. de terræ motibus e Codd. MSS. ed. Nic. Schow. Lips.* 1794. 8vo.—*de mensibus quæ exst. excerpta recogn. et em. perp. cum sua tum Nic. Schowii tum C. B. Hasii et Fr. Creuzeri al. adnot. instr. Guil. Roether. Darmst.* 1828. 8vo.—*de magistratibus reip. Rom. lib. III. nunc primum in lucem editi et vers. notis indicibusque aucti a Jo. Domin. Fuss. Præf. est Car. Bened. Hase. Paris.* 1812. large 8vo. *J. D. Fuss ad C. B. Hase epist. in qua Jo. Laur. Lydi d.*

magistr. r. R. opusculi textus et versio em. loci difficiliores illustr. Bonn. 1821. 8vo.—*de ostentis, quæ supers. c. fr. l. de mens. e codd. regg. ed. C. B. Hase. Paris. 1823. 8vo.*

(*eh*) THEOPHYLACTUS SIMOCATTA, an Egyptian, Sophist and Historian: History of the Reign of King Mauricius in 8 books.—*stud. Car. Ann. Fabrotti, Paris. 1647. fol.* (the fourth part of the Parisian, the third part of the Venet. collection of the *scriptt. histor. Byzantinæ*)—*ἀπορίαι φυσικαί c. n. Andr. Rivini. Lips. 1653. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 582.*

(*ei*) NICEPHORUS, b. 758, Patriarch of Constantinople 806, but banished for his defence of Image-worship 815, (ὁμολογητής), d. 828 in the convent.—*Chronologia compendiaria*, from the creation to his own times in *Jos. Scaligeri thes. temp.*—*c. not. Jac. Goar. Paris. 1652. fol.* (in the sixth book of the Paris. the fifth of the Venet. Collectt.)—*Breviarium historicum* from the death of K. Mauricius in the year 602 to 770. *c. n. Dion. Petavii. Paris. 1616.* (and in the eighth book of the Paris. the seventh of the Venet. Collectt.) *c. L. Schopen. Bonn. 1830. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 462. 603.*

(*ek*) PHOTIUS, Patriarch of Constantinople, from

857-867, then 886, d. 891. Besides several controversial writings in theology, there is extant by him a work, Βιβλιοθήκη or Μυροόβιβλον, which contains critical examinations, (reviews) extracts and fragments of 280 books which he had read: (60 Speeches of Antiph. [now 16], 60 of Isocr. [21], Lysias 425, [34], Isæus 64 [10], Demosth. 65 [42], Hyperides 77 [1], Dinarch. 64 [3], Lycurg. 15 [1]. Altogether 830 [128], wanting 702.)

ed. Dav. Hoeschelius. Aug. Vind. 1601. fol.—ed. Andr. Schottus. Genev. 1613. fol. Rothom. 1653. fol.—ex rec. Imm. Bekkeri. Berol. 1824. 2 vols. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. x. p. 670.

Lexicon Photii e duobus apogr. ed. Godofr. Hermann. Lips. 1808. 4to. J. Fr. Schleusner. lib. animadv. ad Photii Lexicon. Lips. 1810. 4to. Ei. Curæ noviss. in Phot. Lexic. Lips. 1812. 4to. Φ. λήξεων συναγωγή e cod. Galeano descr. Ric. Porson. Lond. 1822. 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1823. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 603. t. vii. p. 566.

(*el*) CONSTANTINUS CEPHALAS, at the beginning of the tenth century, collected an Anthology of all the earlier Epigrammatists. The MS. was first discovered by *Salmasius* 1606 at Heidelberg, and the *inedita* were copied by him. From the transcripts made by him were printed: *Epigrammata Græca pro anecdotis prodeuntia* ed. Jo. Jensius. Roterod. 1742. 8vo. *Sepulcralia carmina ex Anthol. MS.* (ed. Leich.) Lips. 1745. 4to. *Anthologiæ Græcæ a Const. Cephalæ conditæ libri III.* Lips. 1754. 8vo. *Stratonis alio-*

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rumque vett. poet. Gr. epigr. ed. Chr. Ad. Klotzio. Aldeb. 1764. 8vo. Jo. Gottl. Schneider. periculum crit. in anthol. Const. Cephalæ. Lips. 1772. 8vo. With the advantage of all these editions and of his own transcript, *Brunck* published his *Analecta*, &c. See *Collectt.* no. 7. reprinted in *Collectt.* no. 8. From the Vatican Codex a complete copy was made by the Abb. Jos. Spaletti, which Duke Ernest purchased for the Library at Gotha, made use of in *Frid. Jacobs animadv. in epigr. Anthol. Gr. Lips. 1798-1803. 7 vols. 8vo.* From that: *Im. Gottl. Huschke Anallecta crit. in anthol. Gr. cum suppl. epigr. maximam partem inedita. Jenæ 1800. 8vo. Anthol. Gr. ad fidem cod. Palat. nunc Parisini ex apogr. Goth. edita: cur. epigramm. in cod. Palatino desiderata et annot. crit. adj. Frid. Jacobs. Lips. 1813-17. 3 vols. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 426.*

(em) CONSTANTINUS PORPHYROGENITUS, b. 905, Emp. 912, but poisoned by his son Romanus 959, an author, but ill qualified for a ruler.—*de administrando imperio ad fil. Rom. c. n. Ans. Banduris* in his *Imperium orient. Paris. 1711. Venet. 1729. 2 vols. fol.*—*de thematibus* (quarters of the troops) *rec. Fed. Morellus. Paris. 1609. 8vo.* and in *Banduri Imp. or.*—History of the Reign of the Emp. Basilius.—*c. vers. Franc. Combefisii. Paris. 1685. fol.* (in the eighteenth book of the Paris. the sixteenth of the

Venet. Collectt. and *Collectt.* no. 44. 1829.) and other writings. By his order were prepared also Collections: 1) κεφαλαιωδῶν ὑποθέσεων *capit. s. tituli* 53, of which still remain: a) *tit. 27. Excerpta de legationibus*, Extracts from the now lost books of Polybius, Diodorus Sic., Dionys. Halic., Dio Cassius, Appian.—*ed. e bibl. Fulv. Ursini. Antw.* 1582. 4to.— b) *tit. 50. Exc. (Peiresciana) de virtutibus et vitiis.*—*H. Valesius primum Gr. ed. Paris.* 1634. 4to.— 2) Γεωπονικῶν *libri XX.* (the Collector was *Cassianus Bassus*) *post P. Needhami curas ad MSS. fidem denuo rec. et ill. Jo. Nic. Niclas. Lips.* 1781. 4 vols. 8vo. — 3) He caused a new revision to be made of the edicts of the Greek Emperors, of which a collection had been announced by the Emp. Basilus (867—886) in his *πρόχειρον τῶν νόμων*, and prepared by his son Leo VI. the Wise (886—911): *Βασιλικῶν διατάξεων l. 60. ed. C. A. Fabrotti. Paris.* 1647. 7 vols. fol. (only 41 books complete, the others in a *σύνοψις.*)—*Basil. ll. 49—52. e cod. MS. bibl. Paris. int. ed. Guil. Otto Reitz* in the fifth book of *Meermann's thes. jur. civ. et can. Hag. Com.* 1752.— 4) Ἰππιατρικά—*ed. Sim. Grynæus. Basil.* 1537. 4to. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 1.*

(en) JO. ZONARAS^a, of Constantinople, filled offices

^a *Zonaras* is the first of the four proper *scriptores historia Byz.* Next to him is *Nicetas Choniates*, who wrote the

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of high dignity under Emp. Alexius Comnenus (1081—1118), but afterwards entered a monastery. *Χρονικὸν* of the Creation to 1118.—*primum ed. Hieron. Wolf. Basil. 1557. 3 vols. fol.—em. et ill. Car. du Fresne du Cange. Paris. 1686. 2 vol. fol. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 468.—Zonaræ lexicon ed. J. A. H. Tittmann. Lips. 1808. 2 vols. 4to.*

(*eo*) ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the Emp. Alexius Comm. b. 1083. d. 1148, wife of Nicephorus Bryennius, wrote after the death of her husband (1137) the history of her father, Ἀλεξιάς, in 15 books.—*c. n. ed. David. Hoescheli. August. Vind. 1610. 4to. (only 8 books.)—ed. P. Possinus. Paris. 1531. fol. (in the thirteenth book of the Paris. eleventh of the Venet. Collectt.) Translat. in Historische Memoiren published by Fr. Schiller. Jena 1790. 8vo. first and second books. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 727.*

(*ep*) LEO DIACONUS in the time of Basil. II. and Constantine VIII. History of the death of Emp. Constant. Porphyrog. to that of the Emp. Joh. Tzimiscēs. *hist. e bibl. regia nunc primum ed. et notis ill. C. B. Hase. Paris. 1828. fol. Niebuhr corp. script. hist. Byz. t. xi.*

history of 1118—1206; next to him *Nicephorus Gregoras* from 1204—1351; next to him *Laonicus Chalcondylas* (prop. *Chalcocond.*) from 1298—1462. The rest of the Byzantine historians related the history of particular periods and reigns.

(*eq*) EUDOCIA MACREMBOLITISSA, daughter of Emp. Constant. VIII, wife of the Emp. Constantinus Ducas (1059—67) and Romanus Diogenes 1068. *Ἱωνάς*, an historico-mythological Dictionary compiled from different authors, particularly Grammarians and Scholiasts.—*ed. Jo. Bapt. Casp. d'Ansse de Villoison. Venet. 1781. fol. and 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 55.*

(*er*) SUIDAS, at the end of the 11th century, compiled a Lexicon from the Schol. of Aristophanes, Thucydides, Apollonius Rhod. and others.

Ed. pr. Mediol. 1499. fol.—ed. Lud. Küster. Cantabr. 1705. 3 vols. fol. Toup. Emendatt. in Suidam et Hesychium et al. Lexicogr. Gr. Oxon. 1790. 4 vols. 8vo.—Th. Reinesii obss. in Suid. Enot. digessit et ed. Chr. Gottfr. Müller. Lips. 1819. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 389.

The *Etymologicum magnum* is of uncertain date.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1499. fol.—cura Fr. Sylburgii. Heidelb. 1594. fol. Lips. 1816. 4to. *Appended thereto* 1. Etym. Gr. ling. Gudianum et alia Gramm. scripta e Codd. MSS. nunc primum edita. Acc. notæ ad Etym. M. ined. Barkeri, Bekkeri, Kulenkamp, Peyroni al. quas digessit et una cum suis edidit Frid. Guil. Sturzius. Lips. 1818. Sturzii novæ annot. in Et. m. Lips. (*Gratulationsschrift an H.R. Beck.*) Lips. 1828. 2. Orionis Theb. Etymol. pr. ed. Fr. Guil. Sturz. Lips. 1820. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 595.

(*es*) JO. TZETZES, a very learned, but insipid, Grammarian of Constantinople, about 1150. By

him are extant: *Chiliades, in versibus politicis in Corp. pœt. Gr. Genevæ. 1614. t. ii.—ad fid. 2 Codd. Monac. recogn. annot. et ind. instr. Theoph. Kiessling. Lips. 1826. 8vo.*—Scholia upon Hesiod and Lycophron, which are also ascribed to his brother Isaac.—*Antehomerica, HomERICA et Posthom. e codd. ed. et comm. instr. Frid. Jacobs. Lips. 1793. 8vo. ad codd. integriores rec. Imm. Bekkerus. Berol. 8vo.*—Ἐξήγησις εἰς τὴν Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάδα in the *Draco Straton.* of Hermann.

(et) GREGORIUS, Bishop (Metropolit.) at Corinth, about 1150, wrote a work *de dialectis*.

Ed. Gisb. Koen. Lugd. B. 1776. 8vo.—rec. et c. not. Koenii, Bastii, Boissonadi suisque ed. Godofr. Henr. Schaefer. Lips. 1811. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 194.

(eu) EUSTATHIUS, of Constantinople, about 1194, Archbishop at Thessalonica, Commentary upon Homer and Dion. Perieg., see above. A Romance which bears his name, *de amoribus Ismenix et Ismenes* 11 books, is by an Egyptian. *Ed. Gill. Gaulmin. Lutet. Par. 1618. 8vo.—L. H. Teucher. Lips. 1792. 8vo.—Eusth. opusc. Acc. Trapez. hist. scr. Panaretus et Eugenicus. E Codd. Basil. Paris. Ven. nunc primum ed. Thph. Luc. Fr. Tafel. Franc. ad M. 1832. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. viii. p. 136.*

(ew) NICETAS ACOMINATUS CHONIATES, of Chonæ or Colossæ in Phrygia, filled the highest posts of honour at Constantinople, and wandered after the capture of this city through Franconia in the year 1204 to Nicæa, where he died 1206; *Geschichte des Gr. R. v. Joh. Comnenus bis Heinr. Balduin* (1118—1206) in 21 books.—ed. Hieron. Wolf. Basil. 1557. fol.—c. C. Ann. Fabrotti. Paris. 1647. fol. (in the 14th book of the Paris. the 12th of the Venet. Collect. and *Collectt.* no. 44. 1829.)—*narr. de statuis ant. quas Franci post capt. a. 1204. Const. destruxerunt, e cod. Bodlei. emend. a Fr. Wilken. Lips. 1830. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 737.*

(ex) PHILEMON, a Grammarian: λεξικόν τεχνολογικόν. *Ex bibl. Paris. (ed. Car. Burney.) Lond. 1812. 8vo. Phil. gramm. quæ supersunt vulgatis et emendatiora et auctiora ed. Fr. Osann. Berol. 1821. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 169. not.*

(ey) THEODORUS METOCHITA, Chancellor under the Emperor Andronicus I. about 1314, but banished by his successor Andronicus II. died in a convent at Constantinople, 1332, one of the most learned men of his time.—*Th. Met. miscellanea philol. et histor. Gr. Textum e cod. Cizensi desor. lectionisque*

ANDRON. II. 1328—1341. JOHAN. I. 1341—1392. 211

var. ex aliquot aliis codd. enotatam adj. Chr. God. Müller. Præf. est Theoph. Kiessling. Lips. 1821. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. x. p. 412.

(*ez*) THOMAS MAGISTER, (*mag. officiorum*, i. e. colonel of a section of the body-guard and Chancellor of Emperor Andronicus I., then as a monk at Thesalonica *Theodulus*) Ἐκλογὴ ὀργανάτων Ἀττικῶν.

Ed. pr. Romæ 1517. 8vo.—ed. Jos. Steph. Bernard. Lugd. B. 1757. 8vo. ed. Car. Jacobitz. Lips. 1833. 8vo.—Thom. M. sive Theoduli monachi ecloga v. Att. ex rec. et cum proleg. Frid. Ritschelii. Halis Sax. 1832. 8vo. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vi. p. 181.

(*f*) MAXIMUS PLANUDES, a monk at Constantinople and Grammarian, about 1327. Besides several theological writings, there is extant by him a collection of Æsop's Fables (see above), and an *Antholog. epigr. Græc.* VII. *l.* arranged in chapters, and these according to the initial letters of the superscription.

Anthol. Planud. ed. pr. per Jan. Lascarim. Flor. 1494. 4to.—c. not. Joh. Brodæi. Basil. 1549. fol.—ed. H. Stephani. 1566. 4to.—Francof. ap. Wecheli hæc. 1600. fol. *with Scholia*.—ed. Hieron. de Bosch. c. vers. Lat. Hug. Grotii. Ultraj. 1795—1823. 5 vols. 4to. Fabric. B. Gr. t. iv. p. 429.

(*fa*) NICEPHORUS GREGORAS, of Heraclea in Pontus, in the year 1295, d. 1359. His Byzantine

History in 38 books embraced the period from 1204 to 1359; only the first 24, however, (to 1351), were printed.—*ed. Hier. Wolf. Basil. 1562. fol. (only 11 books.)*—*c. n. Ducangii et suis ed. Joh. Boivin. Paris. 1702. fol. (the 21st book of the Paris. the 20th of the Venet. Collectt.)*—(*ed. L. Schopen. Collectt. no. 44. 1828. 2 vols.* A fragment of his *τεχνολογίαι περὶ γραμματικῆς* is extant in *God. Hermannii l. de em. rat. Gr. gramm. Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 632.*

(*fb*) JOHANNES CANTACUZENUS, Emperor 1342, from 1355 a monk: *Historiæ Byzantinæ l. IV. from 1320–1354.*—*c. Pontani et Gretseri notis. Paris. 1645. 3 vols. fol. (in the 17th book of the Paris. in the 15th of the Venet. Collectt.) Collectt. no. 44. 1828. 31.* He wrote also against the Mahomedans and Heretics. *Fabric. B. Gr. t. vii. p. 727.*

(*fc*) CONSTANTINUS HARMENOPULUS, a jurist at Constantinople, born 1320, died 1380. *πρόχειον νόμων, promptuarium juris civilis* in 6 books, and *νόμοι γεωργικοί, leges agrariæ.*—*ex var. Codd. MSS. em. atque auxit Guil. Otto Reitzius. Hagæ Com. 1780. fol.* Besides these we have some theological writings by him.

Owing to the advances which the Turks were continually making upon the Grecian Empire, and especially in consequence of the capture of Constantinople in the year 1453, the Grecian literati were scattered abroad; they betook themselves for the most part to Italy, and planted the knowledge of Grecian Literature in western Europe. The most distinguished of the Grecian sages, who lived for the most part in Italy, are; *Emanuel Chrysoloras*^{2c} the proper restorer of Grecian Literature in Italy, where he taught at Rome, Venice, Milan, and Pavia, died 1415 at the Council of Constance; *Theodorus Gaza*, of Thessalonica, about 1430, Translator of several writings of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Ælian, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and author of a Greek Grammar, *Venet.* 1495. fol.; *Georg.* of Trebisonde, born 1396, died 1480, vindicator of Aristotle against the Platonists; *Bessarion*, of the same place, born 1395, Cardinal 1439, died 1472, a Platonist, translation of *Xenophon's MS.*; *Georg. Gemistus* or *Pletho*, of Constantinople, at the Council of Florence 1438, restorer of the Platonic philosophy, author of several historical and other writings; *Michael Glycas*, author of *Annals of the Creation to the death of the Emperor Alexius Comnenus* (c. *ann. Phil. Labbei. Paris.* 1660. fol. in the 10th book of the *Paris.* in the 9th of the *Venet. Collect.*);

[^a See Tennemann, p. 262.]

Michael Apostolius, of Byzantium, who about 1450 came to Italy, author of a collection of Greek proverbs, *παροιμίας* (c. n. *P. Pantini et al. VV. DD. Lugd. B.* 1619. 1634. 1653. 4to.); *Manuel Moschopulus*, of the same place, who fled to Italy about 1453, author of several treatises on Grammar; *Johann. Argyropulus* of the same place, preceptor to *Angel. Politianus*, *Jo. Reuchlin*, and others; *Laonicus Chalcondyles*, of Athens, about 1470, author of a history of the 'Turks, and of the decline of the Grecian Empire from 1298—1462, in 10 books, (*op. C. Ann. Fabrotti. Paris.* 1650. fol. in the 17th book of the Paris. in the 16th of the Venet. Collect.); *Constantinus Lascaris* at Milan 1460—1470, author of a Greek Grammar and of other grammatical works; *Georg. Phranzes*, of Constantinople, born 1401, monk at Corfu, author of a Byzantine chronicle from 1401—1477, in 4 books, (*ed. Franc. Car. Alter. Vindob.* 1796. fol.); *Demetrius Chalcondyles*, of Athens, at Milan about 1479, editor of Homer. *Flor.* 1488; *Janus Lascaris*, of Rhyndacus, editor of 4 Tragedies of Euripides, and of the Greek Anthology. For an account of these refugees, see *W. Roscoe, Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, and his *Life of Pope Leo X.*

ROMAN LITERATURE.

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- J. C. F. Manso über d. rhetor. Gepräge der Röm. Litt. in Verm. Abh. u. Aufs. Bresl. 1821. 8vo.
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Collections of several Authors.

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3. Anthologia vett. Lat. epigr. et poem. sive Catalecta poet.
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16. Historiæ Augustæ scriptt. VI. (ed. pr. Mediol. 1475.
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21. Grammaticæ Lat. auctores antiqui cura Heliæ Putschii. Hanov. 1605. 4to.
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FIRST PERIOD.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF LITERATURE TO THE TIME OF CICERO.

§. 1. EVEN up to the end of the first Punic war, (A. U. C. 513. A. C. 241.) the Romans had no Literature; for neither the convivial songs, in which the ancients are said to have sung the exploits of distinguished men, (*Cic. Brut.* 19. *Tusc. d.* I, 2. IV, 2. *Valer. Max.* II, 1, 10.), nor the songs of the *Salii* (*axamenta*), nor the celebration of festal dances without song and words, which the Romans adopted as a propitiatory rite from the Etrurians in the year A. U. C. 390 (364), nor the *Fabulæ Atellanæ*, Farces^a, which their young men of rank annexed to those exhibitions; (*Liv.* VII, 2. *Manut. ad Cic. ad Famil.* IX, 16. *Schober über d. Atellan. Schausp. d. Römer, Leipz.* 1825. 8vo.) nor the coarse merriment of the *Ludi Osci* (*Cic. ad Fam.* VII, 1. *Tacit. Ann.* IV, 14.), nor the Fescennine songs of the Peasantry (*Hor. Epist.* II, 1, 139.) can be regarded as any thing

[^a In the opinion of Diomedes the Grammarian, they were of a Tragi-Comic character, resembling the Greek Satires. They are remarkable as being the only indigenous species of the Roman drama.]

more than the rude elements of intellectual cultivation; nor indeed can we ascribe any higher merit to the *annales maximi* of the *Pontif. max.* (*Civ. Or.* II, 12. *Beaufort sur l'incertit. des prem. siècles*, p. 46.) or the *libri lintei*, Registers of the Consuls, and of the most important events. (*Beauf.* p. 96, sqq.) It was when the Romans had spread their conquests over Magna Grecia (fr. A. U. C. 416 to A. C. 338), and in the first Punic war (490—513 to A. C. 264—241), over Sicily, and, after the Illyrian war (524=230), had become more intimately acquainted with the Greeks of Græcia Propria, and had been received into communion with them at the Isthmian games, that they first began to bestow their attention upon the cultivation of speech and language.

§. 2. A Grecian slave of Tarentum, *Livius Andronicus*, subsequently emancipated by his master M. Livius Salinator, first produced in the year A. U. C. 514. A. C. 240. Latin tragedies translated from, and modelled after, the Greek^b, (*Liv. l. c. Cic. Brut.* 18. *Quint.* X, 2, 7. *Bentl. ad Hor. Ep.* II, 1, 71.), and translated also the *Odyssey*. His example was followed by *Cn. Nævius* of Campania (about 519=

[^b Dunlop well observes, “The Greek Drama acquired a splendid degree of perfection by a close imitation of nature; but the Romans never attained such perfection, because, however exquisite their models, they did not copy directly from nature, but from its representation and image.”]

235. *Gell. N. A. XVII, 21, d. 550. Cic. Brut. 15, 60. Davis. ad Cic. Tusc. I, 1. extr.*), who was likewise formed by the Literature of Greece, and who borrowed Tragedies (11 Titles) and Comedies from the Greek, also wrote an historical poem *de bello Punico primo* (divided by the Grammarians into 7 books, *Suet. de gramm. 2. Vossius de hist. Lat. p. 7, sqq.*) but owing to the freedom with which after the example of the old comedy he assailed in his plays the Roman Grandees, particularly P. Scipio and the Metelli, he was compelled to retire from Rome to Utica. In his time, during the second Punic war (536—553=218—201), appeared the first Annalists, *Q. Fabius Pictor* and *L. Cincius Alimentus*, (*Beaufort, p. 158. Wachsmuth röm. Gesch. p. 27, sqq.*), who, however, without any pretensions to historical criticism, had not yet raised themselves above the first rudiments of style. (*Cic. Or. II, 12. Leg. I, 2.*)

§. 3. The art of poetry was first advanced by *Q. Ennius* of Rudia in Calabria, whom the Romans regarded as the father of their poetry, (*b. 515=239. d. 585=169. Cic. Brut. 18. 20. Cat. m. 5.*). He was brought to Rome about 550 by *M. Cato*, (*Censorius*), and there enjoyed his society with that of the Scipios, *M. Fulvius*, and others. (*Cic. Tusc. I, 2.*) His tragedies (23 Tit.) were modelled after those of Euripides; he wrote also *Saturas*, poems in various metres upon miscellaneous subjects (*Diomed. ap.*

Putsch. III. p. 482. *Gesner. thes. l. l. v. Satyra*), *Annales* in 18 books, an historical Epos, for which he first constructed the hexameter (*Cic Brut.* 19.), a poem *Scipio* in trochaic metre (*Voxsius de histor. Lat.* p. 10.), and farces, and translated a work of Euhemerus on the Gods. (*Cic. de nat. d.* I. 42. *Lact. inst.* I, 2.). But however much he may have raised himself above Nævius, he little satisfied the requirements of a cultivated taste, (*Quint.* X, 1, 88. *Cf. Spald.* ad I, 8, 8.). Contemporary with Ennius were the Comic poets *Plautus* (d. 570), who was distinguished by a genuine comic humour, which too often, however, degenerated into the low and vulgar, and *Cæcilius Statius* of Gallia Cisalpina, (d. 586), of 45 of whose Comedies we have still extant the Titles and Fragments, (*Statii deperd. fab. fragm. ed. L. Spengel. Monach.* 1829. 8vo.) Both translated into Latin plays of Menander, Diphilus, and other poets of the New Com., the latter with inferior talent, and in language less pure. (*Cic. ad Att.* VII, 3. *Brut.* 74. *Gell.* II, 23. *Horat. Ep.* II, 1, 59.)

§. 4. All this was the fruit of an enlightened study of the Grecian Literature which had been introduced into Rome by emancipated Greeks from the very commencement of the second Punic war, (*Suet. de ill. gramm.* 1.), but which had hitherto been confined to a few individuals who possessed the requisite leisure without exercising any considerable influence

upon the nation at large ; generally speaking, the true-bred Roman looked upon the study of the Sciences and fine arts of the Greeks, as an idle and frivolous pursuit. The Roman character had been moulded during the course of several centuries by a succession of wars, hardships, and vigorous exertions to a staidness which regarded with indifference every thing unconnected with the administration of the state in war and peace, and the constitution which had gradually issued from the circumstances of former times,—a constitution which was as yet rather a felicitous than a wisely-planned combination of the democratic and aristocratic elements, in which plebeian licentiousness and patrician insolence were equally restrained, while the proud consciousness of glorious victories upheld the solemn dignity of demeanour, which so remarkably distinguished the citizen of Rome. Hence arose an antagonism between respect for national custom and the pressure of an intellectual exigency ; the same Cato, who reproached the Cons. M. Fulvius Nobilior with having taken poets with him into his Province, (*Cic. Tusc. I, 2.*) applied himself zealously in his old age to the study of Grecian Literature, (*Cic. Acad. IV, 2. Cato m. 1.*). The study of the Greek language was still more assiduously prosecuted when in the year 586=168 Macedonia became a Roman Province, when soon afterwards a thousand of the most considerable Achæans were cited to appear

at Rome, and were detained in captivity for the space of seventeen years, (*Casaub. ad Suet. de cl. rhetor.* l. tom. iv. p. 308. *ed. Wolf.*), when in the year 599=155 *Carneades* the Academic, *Critolaus* the Peripatetic, and *Diogenes* the Stoic, came to Rome as ambassadors from Athens, and delivered speeches and philosophical disquisitions before the first men of the state, (*Cic. Or.* II, 37. *Quint.* XII, 1, 35. *Lactant. Inst.* V, 13, 16.); lastly, when about 600 *Crates* of Mallus came to Rome as ambassador from King *Attalus* of Pergamos, and being detained there by the fracture of his leg, entertained the principal citizens with his interpretations of the Greek poets. (*Suet. de gramm.* 2.) With the Stoic *Panætius* and *Polybius*, *Lælius*, *Scipio Africanus*, and others, lived in the closest intimacy; after the example of *Crates* the Roman Grammarians began to read and explain in their public lectures the native poets in place of the Greek, and thus to render them better known. Once more the severity of the Roman manners made a stand against the arts of foreigners; by a decree of the Senate in the year 593=161, the Grecian Philosophers and Rhetoricians were banished from Rome. In their places appeared now Latin Rhetoricians, until their schools also were shut up, in the year 661=93.

§. 5. A taste for the dramatic productions of Grecian genius was, however, far too widely spread

to admit of being coerced by government edicts. Instead of science and the fine arts being the pursuit of freedmen and persons of low extraction, as was formerly the case, the *eques C. Lucilius* of Suessa Pometia, great uncle of Pompeius M. began now to apply himself to their cultivation, and became the creator of the Roman Satire, a species of poetry unknown to the Greeks, but modelled in its spirit and design after the Old Greek Comedy, in which he lashed the vices and follies of his time with much humour and pungency, (*Horat. Sat. I, 4, 10. Quint. X, 1, 94. v. Spald. Heind. on Hor. p. 238, sq.*). For at that juncture, after the destruction of Corinth and Carthage (608=146), there was generally and increasingly manifested a desire to realize the enjoyment of possessions which had been won with toil, and the strict subordination of rank which had prevailed under the old régime was broken up by the attempts of the Gracchi to repress the dominant influence of the *Nobiles*. The friend of Scipio and Lælius, *P. Terentius* of Carthage, produced the Greek Tragedies of Menander and others in a style so polished, that the assistance of his two friends was commonly thought to be recognised in them, and instead of Greek characters and manners (*com. palliatæ*), L. Afranius the contemporary of Ter. exhibited Roman, (*fab. togatæ*, ex. gr. *Querolus* see *Aulularia*, inc. auct. *com. tog. Rec. et ill. C. S.*

Klinkhamer. 1829. 8vo. *tabernariæ*, and in the *Trag. prætextatæ*. See *Diomed.* III. p. 486, sq. *Hor. A. P.* 285. On *Afranius* see *Hor. Ep.* II, 1, 57. *Quint.* X, 1, 100. *Rutgers. Var. lect.* IV, 19.) At the same time Tragedy attained to the highest point which it was destined to reach at Rome, in the hands of *M. Pacuvius* of Brundisium, the nephew of *Ennius* (18 Tit. *De M. Pacuvii Duloreste scr. Henr. Stieglitz. Lips.* 1826.) and his junior contemporary *L. Attius* (57 Tit.) (*Cic. Brut.* 64. *Gell.* XVII, 21. *extr.*), Friend of Dec. Brutus, the Cos. in the year 616, (*Cic. Brut.* 28. *Arch.* 11.), both of whom likewise copied after the Greek Tragedians, but also introduced upon the stage events of the Roman History (*fab. prætextatæ*), the former in his *Paullus*, the latter in his *Brutus*. (*Quint.* X, 2, 97. Cf. *Cic. Or.* 11. *in. Brut.* 74. *Horat. Ep.* II, 1, 55. *Ovid. Amor.* I, 15, 19. *Gell.* VII, 14. XIII, 2. *Bayle dict. Accius. Heind. on Hor. Sat.* p. 219. *Fr. Osann anal. crit. poesis Rom. scenicæ reliqu. illustr. Berol.* 1816. 8vo. *A. G. Lange vindiciæ Trag. Rom. Lips.* 1823. 4to. and in his *verm. Schriften. Leipz.* 1832.)

§. 6. Eloquence on the other hand flourished without opposition, and soon outstripped the fine arts in consequence of the frequent occasions supplied for its exercise in the peculiar circumstances of the Roman polity, and the revival of party contests at

the time of the third Punic war, (see particularly *dial. de causs. corr. eloqu.* c. 36.). Cicero mentions as the first orator properly entitled to the name (*Brut.* 16.) *M. Cato*, Cos. in the year 559=195, Censor 570=184, died 605=149, in whose 150 speeches he finds not it is true the polished diction, the rounded sentences and modulated structure of his time, but in other respects all the characteristics of a great orator, (*Cic. ib.* 17, 18.). Among the numerous other orators stood preeminent *Serv. Sulpicius Galba* Cos. in the year 646=108, (*Cic. Brut.* 21, sqq. *Or.* I, 53. II. 65.), then *Tib. and C. Gracchus*, 621—633=133—121, (*Cic. Brut.* 27. *Or.* III, 60.), *Q. Catulus* about 652=102. (*Cic. Brut.* 35.) But the greatest orators, those indeed who may be considered almost perfect in the art, were *L. Licinius Crassus*. Cos. 659, and *M. Antonius*, Cos. 655, (*Cic. Brut.* 36, sqq. especially *de orat.*). Some of these orators already profited by the instructions of the Greek Rhetoricians, as at that time *Tiber. Gracchus* is said to have been formed by *Diophanes*; it was even thought that genius derived more aliment from Grecian exercises in oratory than from Latin, for which a school was first opened by *Plotius Gallus* about 661=93 (*Suet. de cl. rh.* 2.). But so great was the prejudice against Grecian Literature, that the orators, even Cicero, (*pro S. Roscio* 25. *pro Arch. in Verr.* IV. 59, 60. et sæp.) thought it necessary

to disavow an acquaintance with it in the presence of the people.

§. 7. Besides eloquence, jurisprudence was an accomplishment of singular efficacy in opening the way to the highest offices of state (*Cic. Mur.* 8, 19. *Off.* II, 19, 65. *c. n. Beier.* *Liv.* 39, 40. *Hor. Ep.* II, 1, 103, sqq.). After *S. Ælius Pætus* the contemporary of *Ennius*, *M. Cato Censorius*, and his contemporary *P. Mucius Scævola*, *M. Manilius*, *Cos.* 604=150, and *Q. Mucius Scævola*, the friend of the orator *Crassus*, were particularly distinguished for their legal acquirements. History also was cultivated by eminent statesmen, by *Cato*, *L. Calpurn. Piso Frugi*, *Cos.* in the year 621=133, *L. Cælius Antipater*, *C. Fannius* about 124. The poet *Attius* also wrote an historical work, *Annales*. All these, however, adopted the insipid style of the ancient annalists; even *Cato*, whose *Origines* in 7 books (*Corn. N. Cat.* 3.) are much eulogized by *Cicero* in *Brut.* 17, was no exception, as is evident from other passages of the same author, (*Or.* II, 12. *Leg.* I, 2.); *Cælius Antipater* is the only one who raised himself to a preeminence above the rest. (*Cic. Il. cc.* on the other hand *Or.* 69.) Even the *Commentarij de rebus suis* of the Dictator *L. Cornel. Sylla*, however valuable the materials which they contained, can hardly be said to possess the characteristics of a vigorous style. The Annals of *Q. Valerius Antias*

in 74 books were prized for their comprehensiveness. (*Voss. de hist. Lat. c. 10.*)

Fragn. of these Poets see *Collectt.* no. 1—11.—Ennii fragm. coll. Hier. Columna. Neap. 1590. 4to. rec. Franc. Hesselius. 1707. 4to.—Ennii Medea; comm. perp. ill. H. Plank. Gotting. 1807. 8vo.—Lucilii Sâtir. quæ supersunt fragm. cur. A. F. Dousa. Lugd. B. 1597. 4to.

M. ACCIUS PLAUTUS, of Sarsina in Umbria, born 527 (227), died A. U. 570, (184.) 130 Comedies were ascribed to him, but of these only 21 are recognised by Varro as genuine. (*Gell.* III. 3. Cf. *Hor. Ep.* II. 1. 58. 170. *A. P.* 270. *Quint.* X. 1. 99. *Gell.* XVII. 2.)

Ed. pr. (by Ge. Merula.) Venet. 1472. fol.—ed. Sim. Carpentarius. 1513. 8vo.—ed. Nic. Angelius. Flor. ap. Juntam. 1512.—ed. Joach. Camerarius (sospit. Pl.) Basil. 1551. 1558. 8vo.—ed. Dion. Lambinus cum comm. Paris. 1577. 1587. fol.—ed. Jan. Gruterus. 1592.—cum comm. Frid. Taubmanni. Francof. 1612. 1621. 4to.—ed. Jo. Frid. Gronovius. Amstel. 1684. 8vo. (cum præf. J. A. Ernesti.) Lips. 1760. 8vo.—noviss. recogn. et notis ill. Vienn. ap. Schrâmb. 1792, sqq. 5 vols. 8vo.—rec. et c. comm. perp. ed. B. F. Schmieder. Gotting. 1804. 5 vols. large 8vo.—Rudens, rec. F. W. Reitz. 1789. 8vo. Trinummus rec. God. Hermann. Lips. 1800. 8vo. Miles Gloriosus c. n. super. interpr. et suis ed. J. T. L. Danz. Weim. 1804. 8vo.

M. PORCIUS CATO CENSORIUS, of Tusculum, died A. U. 604. A. C. 149. *de agricultura s. de rebus rusticis liber ad filium.*

See *Collectt.* no. 12. and 10. 11.

P. TERENTIUS AFER, of Carthage, b. A. U. 561, A. C. 192; came to Rome as the slave of the Senator Terentius Lucanus, d. in Arcadia A. U. 594, A. C. 159. Comm. of Donatus and Eugraphius (about 998).

Ed. pr. Mediol. 1470. fol.—ed. M. Ant. Muretus. Venet. 1555. *particularly* 1558. 8vo. *and frequently reprinted*.—em. Gabr. Faërnus. Flor. 1565. 8vo.—ed. Fr. Lindenbrogius. Paris. 1602. 4to. Francof. 1623. 4to.—ed. Jo. Phil. Pareus. (c. cast. Jo. Riccii etc.) Neapoli Nemet. 1619. 2 vols. 4to.—ex rec. Rich. Bentleii. Cantabr. 1726. 4to. Amstel. 1727. 4to. Lips. 1791. large 8vo.—ed. Arn. Henr. Westerhov. Hagæ Com. 1727. 2 vols. 4to. repet. cur. G. Stallbaum. Lips. 1830. 8vo.—ex rec. Lindenbrogii c. ejusd. observ. et Donati, Eugraphii et Calpurnii comm. integr. Bentleii et Faëрни lectt. et conject. ed. J. K. Zeune. Lips. 1774.—e cod. Halensi ed. P. Jac. Bruns. (cum Ruhnck. dictatis. Halæ 1811. 2 vols. 8vo.)—ad Codd. MSS. et opt. edd. recogn. variet. lect. comm. perp. et ind. verb. instruxit F. C. G. Perlet. Lips. 1821. 8vo. Ei. animadv. in Ter. comm. ib. 1829. Dav. Ruhnkenii in P. Ter. com. dictata cur. Lud. Schopeni. Bonn. 1825. 8vo.

Comicorum Latin. fragmenta see *Collectt.* no. 8.

SECOND PERIOD.

GOLDEN AGE OF LITERATURE.

I. AGE OF CICERO.

§. 8. THE party contests which distracted the Republic in its last times, had the same effect in maturing the growth of eloquence at Rome, which the external convulsions of the state produced at Athens. Next to Crassus and Antonius (§. 5.) *Q. Hortensius* was the most accomplished orator, (*Cic. Brut.* 92. *L. C. Luzac spec. histor. jurid. de Q. Hortensio orat. Lugd. B.* 1810. 8vo.). But *M. Tull. Cicero* soon surpassed him as well as all other orators before and after him, (*Quint.* X, 1, 105, sqq.), for the very reason that he did not confine his attention exclusively to eloquence, but applied himself to the whole range of the arts and sciences of the Greeks, and particularly to the Academic Philosophy, (*Cic. Brut.* 91, sqq. *orat.* 3. *Quint.* XII, 2, 23.). No other orator except Demosthenes can compete with him in the art of hitting on every subject the appropriate expression, and becoming hue of speech; he is as much a master in the impassioned, the pathetic, and

the sublime, as he is in the smooth and simple style. But his eloquence is rather that of the feeling, while that of Demosthenes appeals more to the understanding; so that the one appears more indebted to nature, the other to art^a; (*Quint.* X, 1, 106.); hence Cicero is richer in all the figures of speech, and more luxuriant, or, as some of his contemporaries thought, (*Quint.* XII, 10, 12, sqq. *dial. de caussis c. el. c.* 18.) more tumid, than Demosthenes; but however little deficient the Romans may have been in a nice perception of harmony, (*Cic. Brut.* 30, 107. 63, 214.), they required nevertheless, with their staid and solemn temperament, more powerful stimulants than the excitable Athenians. (cf. *Quint.* XII, 10, 27—57.) Next to him the obscure *M. Cælius Rufus*, (*Cic. Brut.* 79. *Quint.* X, 1, 115. IV, 2, 123. *Manut. ad Cic. epist.* VIII. p. 348. *ed. Græv.*), the scrupulous painstaking *C. Licinius Calvus*, (*Cic. Brut.* 81, sq. *ad Famil.* XV, 21. *Quint.* X, 1, 115. *c. n. Gesn. dial. de causs. c. el. c.* 18. 21.), were in good repute, and above all *C. Julius Cæsar*, (*Cic. Brut.* 72. *Quint.* X, 1, 114. 2, 25. *dial. de causs. corr. el. c.* 21.), who

^a [For a graphic illustration of their respective excellence, see Longinus, xii. 4, 5. and for a further exhibition of the parallel, see Middleton's *Life of Cicero*, ii. 487. What St. Jerome calls, "pulcherrimum illud elogium," thus uninvadously determines the question of precedence, "Demosthenes tibi præripuit ne esses primus orator; tu illi, ne solus."]

would have been Cicero's most formidable competitor, if his military talents had not pointed out a different path for his ambition.

§. 9. But Cicero gave the finish to Roman Literature in other departments also. Upon his gradually retiring from public affairs after his exile in B. C. 56, he exhibited in his rhetorical and philosophical writings perfect models of the didactic style, and his letters are the most perfect specimens which the Literature of either Greece or Rome can produce. In all the oratorical character is conspicuous, especially in his 3 books *de oratore*, in which he approaches nearest to Plato in fulness and splendour of expression, then in his *orator* and *Brutus*. In his letters *ad familiares* also the diction is elaborated with all the art of a Rhetorician; while on the other hand his letters to *Atticus* are plain, artless, friendly communications, and his philosophical writings, as regards their intrinsic merits, the shallowest of his productions, are characterized, amidst all their rhetorical fire, with the airiness and vivacity of a spirited conversation.

§. 10. Next to Cicero, the Roman Literature is most indebted to *Jul. Cæsar*, who not only improved and refined the language, (*Cic. Brut.* 72, 75, 261.), but also imparted to it a peculiar ease and gracefulness of expression. In his book *de bello Gall. et civil.* he is not inferior to Herodotus in charm of diction, while in an exquisite elegance he far surpasses him. Next

to him in this respect stands *Cornelius Nepos*, especially in his life of Atticus, however little we may be disposed to value the matter of his other biographies. But as an historian of the first class appeared in the last years of Cicero, or probably not till after his death, *Sallustius*, who in richness and vigour of thought as well as in terseness of expression, approximated very closely to his model Thucydides, and though by his affectation of antiquated expressions, (*Quint.* VIII, 3, 29. *Suet.* Oct. 86. *de gramm.* 15.) and his parade of moral apophthegms characteristic of the old Roman virtue, but which he practically refuted in his life, he failed to produce the effect which he intended, he is nevertheless entitled to a higher degree of admiration on the ground of his having had no predecessors worthy of notice; for even *L. Sisenna*, the best of the historians who had hitherto appeared, was far from satisfying the legitimate requirements of a competent judge, (*Cic. Brut.* 64. *de Leg.* I, 2. *Vellei.* II, 9.). Of *Lucceius*, the data we possess are too few to admit of our forming an opinion, whether the encomiums which Cicero awards to him (*ad Fam.* V. 12,) as an historian, are founded on his favourable judgment, or on his endeavour to conciliate him to his purpose, (cf. *ad Fam.* XV, 21, 6.). *L. Lucullus*, the conqueror of Mithridates, wrote his history of the Social war in the Greek language, (*Cic. ad Att.* I, 19. *Heeren de fontt. Plut.* p. 156.), and neither his

extracts from the historical works of Fannius, Cœlius Antipater, and Polybius, (*Interpr. ad Cic. epp. ad Att.* XII, 5.) were thought by *M. Brutus*, nor his Roman History, (*Liv.* IV, 23. X, 9. *Gell.* VI, 3.) by *L. Ælius Tubero*, (*Voss de histor. Lat.* I, 12. p. 56.) who accompanied Q. Cicero to Asia as Legate, to entitle him to any distinguished place among the historians.

§. 11. Poetry, on the other hand, yielded little fruit; the Epos, Comedy and Tragedy seemed extinct. The didactic poem of *Lucretius*, which exhibits only in isolated passages indications of a poetic spirit (*Cic. ad Quint. fr.* III, 11. *Quint.* X, 1, 87. *Spald. ad Quint.* t. i. p. 198.), belongs rather to Philosophy; the poems of *Catullus* indeed charm by their sensibility and a pleasing unaffected imagery; with him the orator *Calvus* holds a coordinate rank in his amatory poems, (*Hor. Sat.* I, 10, 19. *m. Heind. N. Ovid. Amor.* III, 9, 62. *Trist.* II, 427, 431. *Prop.* II, 25, 89. *Gell.* XIX, 9.). But in the poems of *Lucretius* and *Catullus*, written in an age when prose composition had reached its maturity, there still adheres the rust of antiquity, as well as in those of *M. and Q. Cicero*; and the following age was first destined to produce a poet, who raised the language of poetry to the same degree of elevation which that of prose had already attained. Instead of Comedy, a new kind of Drama, the *Mimes*, Monodramas, which represented in a comic style, principally

with the help of gesticulation, characters drawn from common life, too often, however, interspersed with low and vulgar jests, for the entertainment of the Roman populace, was constructed by *Cn. Mattius*, (*Gell.* XX, 9. XV, 25.), the *eques Dec. Laberius*, (*Wieland on Hor. Sat.* I, 10, 6. p. 295.), and his junior contemporary, the freedman *Publius Syrus*; but notwithstanding the occasional intertexture of moral sentiments, it did not reach the standard of an elevated class of poetry, (*Ziegler de mimis Rom. Gött.* 1789. 8vo.). *M. Terentius Varro Atacinus* (of Atax, a place in Gallia Narbonensis) translated the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius, in which, as far as can be judged from the fragments which remain, he seems to have attained a high standard of purity in his diction. (*Ruhnk. epist. crit.* p. 199—201. *Quintil.* X, 1, 87. Cf. *Wernsdorf poet. Lat. min.* t. i. p. 154, sqq. *F. Wüllner de P. Ter. Varr. Atac. vita et scriptis comm. Monast.* 1829. 4to.). But notwithstanding that the period of which we treat presents to us no poet of distinguished eminence, the cultivation of the art was not altogether abandoned, though it was pursued merely with a view to the acquisition of ease and adroitness in the use of language generally, and as a means of improving its modulation. Besides Cicero and Calvus, *Hortensius* also, (*Gell.* XIX, 9.) *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, and *Jul. Cæsar*, wrote poems, the former two of the amatory kind, (*Gell.* l. c.).

§. 12. At Rome meanwhile the number of Grammarians or learned men, partly Greeks who quitted their country as slaves, and then upon their emancipation opened schools, was continually upon the increase, so that at times there were upwards of 20 schools of Grammarians (*litterati, litteratores*^b) in the city in great repute and much frequented. (*Suet. de gramm.* 3. 4.) They instructed the sons of the principal men at Rome, and diffused a general taste for the Literature, Philosophy, and learning of Greece. The most celebrated, according to Suetonius, are *M. Antonius Gniphos* (see *Schütz Proleg. ad Cic. rhetor.*), whom Cicero himself while Prætor attended, *Orbilius, Atteius* of Athens, the friend of Sallust, who adopted the surname of *Philologus*, *Valerius Cato*, more highly esteemed as a Poet and a teacher of the art of Poetry, *Cornelius Epicadus*, a freedman of the Dictator Sulla, who completed his *commentarios*, *Staberius Eros*, preceptor of Brutus and Cassius, *Curtilius Nicias*, friend of Pompey and Cicero, and among

^b [The following passage from Suetonius merits attention, as exhibiting the extent of meaning attached by the ancients to the term Grammatici: “*Appellatio Grammaticorum Græcâ consuetudine invaluit, sed initio Literati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos in libello, quo distinguit literatum ab erudito, literatos quidem vulgo appellari ait eos qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere.*” *Suet. de Ill. Gr.* c. 4. Cf. also *Quintil.* xi. 1.]

the Rhetoricians, *Sext. Clodius* (*Suet. de ill. rhet.* 5. *Cic. ad Att.* IV, 15. *Phil.* II, 19.) and *Q. Cornificius*, Cicero's colleague in the Augurate, to whom Quint. ascribes the *rhetorica ad Herenn.* (*Spald. ad Quint.* III, 1, 21. *Schütz. l. c.*) It soon, moreover, became the custom for every one who made pretensions to a polite education, to visit Greece, particularly Athens, and there to study Philosophy and Rhetoric, as Cicero himself did. Thus learning properly so called progressively extended itself at Rome, and the present age resembled in this respect the Alexandrian, while at the same time, as regards Eloquence and History, it reminds us of the flourishing times of Athens. The most learned Roman was *M. Terentius Varro*, the friend of Cicero, then *P. Nigidius Figulus*, (*Ern. Cl. Cic. Gell.* XIX, 14. *Dio Cass.* 45, 1. *Suet. Oct.* 94.), an Orator, Grammarian, Astrologer, and Pythagorean Philosopher. *Pomponius Atticus* also, the friend of Cicero, who, by abstaining from all participation in the public business of the state, and by the voluptuous ease in which he lived, shewed himself to be an epicurean, must, in regard to his *liber annalis* and other writings, be classed rather among the Antiquarians than the Historians. (*Voss. de hist. l. I. c.* 11.)

II. AGE OF AUGUSTUS.

§. 13. Literature assumed a very different position from the time that in the year 723, B.C. 31, Octavianus acquired possession of the empire by his victory at Actium. Eloquence, which, in the decline of liberty, had lost its proper aliment, became more and more excluded from public life, and confined to the schools of Rhetoricians, and in its place succeeded Poetry, which, during the busy life of the Republic, had served only for the filling up a vacant hour redeemed from the service of the state, especially as it was the principal means of procuring favour with the first men of the day, with Octavian himself, Asinius Pollio, and particularly with Mæcenas. *Virgil* now gave to epic and didactic Poetry their highest finish even in regard to metrical structure and diction, although his prodigious talent for decoration does not suffice to disguise his poverty of invention. In the genuine Roman species, in satire and in his Epistles, *Horace* delivered in the Socratic style Philosophy and practical wisdom of a most cheerful cast, and was the first who introduced into the Literature of Rome the Iambics of Archilochus and Lyric Poetry, the former in his Epodes the latter in his Odes, in which, although he is inferior to Pindar with respect to boldness and vigour, he is nevertheless

a model in regard to taste and artificial arrangement^c.

§. 14. The Literature of Rome was peculiarly rich in Elegy, as well of the amatory as of the plaintive kind; *Tibullus* stands preeminent for truth of conception, for a natural grace, and for the harmony of his language and versification. The Elegies of *Pedo Albinovanus* and *Cornelius Gallus*, as well as the otherwise beautiful Elegies *ad M. Valerium Messalam* (in *Wernsdorf*. II. p. 147.) and the *Consolatio ad Liviam de morte Drusi*, were of inferior merit.

§. 15. Next to these heroes appeared also as poets: *L. Varius*, the friend of Virgil and Horace, whose Tragedy *Thyestes*, Quintilian (X, 1, 97. Cf. *dial. de causs. c. el. c. 12. extr.*) considers equal to any of the Greek Tragedies, and whom Horace (*Od.* 1, 6. *Serm.* 1, 10, 43, sq.) names as the first Epic, although he is not mentioned as the author of any other Epic poem besides a *Panegyricus in Augustum* and a poem *de morte*, probably *Julii Cæsaris*, (*Heyne ad Donat. vit. Virgil.* 8, 30. 14, 53. *Mitscherl. arg. Hor. Od.* 1, 6. *Voss. on Virgil. Ecl.* p. 396. 475. *Heind. on Hor. Sat.* p. 119.); *T. Valgius Rufus*, friend of Horace and Tibullus, whom the latter (IV, 1, 180.)

[^c Lipsius in a letter to Cruquius, *Epistolicarum Quæst.* lib. ii., thus records his opinion: "Horatio, mi Cruqui, in Lyricis merito illud Homericum dabimus . . . ἵς κοίανος ἴστω."]

extols as the Epic who approaches nearest to Homer, but also an Elegiac poet, (*Bruckh. ad Tib. l. c. Spalding. ad Quint. III, 1, 18.*); *C. Helvius Cinna*, celebrated for his obscurely learned poem in Hexameters *Smyrna*, on the birth of Adonis, whom Sm. bore to her own father Cinyras, a poem, by the interpretation of which the Grammarian *Crassitius* rendered himself distinguished, (*Suet. de gramm. 18. See Voss. on Virg. Ecl. IX, 35. p. 473. Spald. ad Quint. X, 4, 4.*); *Cassius* of Parina, one of the conspirators against Jul. Cæsar, whom Octavian caused to be put to death at Athens after the battle of Actium, author of a short probably amatory poem, in the style of Tibullus, (*Hor. Epist. I, 4. and Wieland, p. 88. Cf. Wernsd. p. Lat. min. II. p. 261.*). *Furius Bibaculus*, whom Horace sarcastically mentions as an Epic poet, *Serm. I, 10, 36. II, 5, 41.* is nevertheless ranked by Quintilian, X, 1, 96. as an Iambic poet with Catullus and Horace, (*Heind. p. 215. Spald. ad Quint. VIII, 6, 17. X. l. c.*). *Mæcenæ*s also wrote poetry; but he seems not himself to have set much value upon his productions, which are first quoted with disapprobation on account of their nice and affected expression by later writers, (*Spald. ad Quint. IX, 4, 28. X, 2, 17. Cf. Wolf's Anal. I. p. 268.*) since he is no where mentioned in this character, either by Virgil or Horace. He exercised a more salutary influence as a patron and protector of poets, perhaps also as a Critic,

(*Hor. Sat. I, 10, 81.*), since a critical taste often exists without the faculty of producing original compositions. As critics such as he wished to please Horace *l. c.* mentions besides Mæcenas, Virgil, and Varius, *Plotius Tucca*, to whom also Virgil consigned his unfinished *Æneis* for completion (*Heind. on Hor. p. 119.*), *Aristius Fuscus* (*Heind. p. 198.*) and the brothers *Visci* (*Heind. p. 189.*); also *Quintilius Varus* (*Hor. A. P. 438. Heyne Exc. II. ad Virg. Bucol. p. 167.*) To the same class belongs also *Domitius Marsus*, who was at the same time an ingenious epigrammatist. (*Broukh. ad Tib. IV, 15. Spald. ad Quint. III, 1, 18. VI, 3, 102.*) In dramatic Literature *Sp. Mæcius Tarpæ* was reputed the most competent judge since the time of Cicero (*Heind. p. 216.*). But the new school of poets formed by the poets above named was zealously opposed by the Grammarians, who usually explained the old poets—the modern were first explained by *Q. Cæcilius Epirota*, a freedman of Atticus, (*Suet. de gramm. 16.*)—and consequently conceived an affection for them. Among them Horace particularly mentions *Hermogenes Tigellius* of Sardinia. (*Heind. p. 32. 100. Manso über Horaz. Beurth. der ült. Dichter in Verm. Abh. and Aufs. p. 87.*)

§. 16. What Mæcenas effected for the art of Poetry, the same did *Asinius Pollio* for Rhetoric. After the latter as the plenipotentiary of Antonius had con-

cluded the peace between him and Octavianus with Mæcenas at Brundisium in the year 712, he withdrew himself for the most part into the retirement of literary leisure. As an orator, he was, it is true, as much censured for his antiquated simplicity and tameness as he was extolled for the judicious arrangement of his speeches, (*Quint. X, 1, 113. 2, 17, 25. dial. de caus. c. el. 21. Senec. epist. 100.*); as an historian he was not in the estimation of Quintilian worthy of a place among the classical authors, however truly he may have represented his facts, and deduced them from their causes; of his Tragedies not one was published, and they were probably designed merely for private circulation among his intimate friends. He was however a main support of the Arts and of Literature, and was in this respect celebrated no less than Mæcenas by Virgil and Horace; from the spoils obtained in the war against the Parthians, 715, he founded the first public library at Rome; his judgment as a connoisseur in art was as that of one of the first men in the state, decisive for the reputation of poets and men of letters. As a critic, however, he was rather a captious censor, than a dispassionate judge, probably for the same reason, and not from the direct influence of republican principle, that he so often went counter to Octavianus, and that he attached himself to Cicero during his life, (see *Cic. Epp. ad Famil. X, 31. 32. 33.*), and after his death reviled

him, (*Senec. suas.* 7.)—viz. from vanity, which seeks by depreciating others to raise itself the higher. (*Manut. ad Cic. Epp. ad Fam.* X, 31. *Voss. de hist.* l. p. 80. *Voss. on Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Thorbecke comm. de C. As. P. vita et stud. doct.* Lugd. B. 1820. 8vo. Cf. *Heind. on Hor. Sat.* p. 91. 217.)

§. 17. Besides Pollio, there was a distinguished character, as a general, orator, and patron of the fine arts, *M. Valerius Messala Corvinus*, one of the noblest of the Romans, who being proscribed by Antony, fled when a youth of 17 in 711 to Brutus and Cassius, after the battle of Philippi went over to Antony, but after the peace at Brundisium, “disgusted at the dependence of his debauched commander on Cleopatra,” espoused the cause of Cæsar Octavianus,—the patron of Tibullus. As an orator he was remarkable for a highly polished diction and an agreeable charm, but was deficient in energy, (*Quint.* X, 1, 113. *dial. de c. c. el.* 18.), wrote also in his old age a work *de familiis Romanis*. (*Voss. de hist. Lat.* p. 88. *Voss. on Virg. Ecl.* VI, 74. p. 329. *M. Val. Mess. Corr. in eenige tafereelen uit de Rom. geschiedenis geschetst door v. Hall. Amsterd.* 1818.). Another orator *Cassius Severus* was detested and feared on account of his acrimonious wit and calumnious temper, (*Quint.* X, 1, 116, sq. *dial. de c. corr. el.* 26. *Schulze ib. c.* 19. *Interpr. ad Hor. Epod.* 6. *Wytttenbach ad Plut.* p. 479.), but was the first to give to oratory a false

direction by a sentimental and florid exuberance of style, (*dial. de caussis c. el. 19.*). The passion for eloquence which had been excited and fostered by the peculiar circumstances of the state at a former period, and which sought its gratification in the schools rather than in public life, would necessarily augment the number of Rhetoricians, who at the same time proposed as exercises in declamation (*declamationes*) or displayed as models, speeches on subjects which were either fictitious, or the same which others had handled before them*. (*Wolf. præf. or. Marc. p. 23. Spald. ad Quint. IX, 2, 91. X, 1, 18.*). Sound learning also would necessarily derive encouragement from the example of such men as Asinius Pollio and Messala, as well as from the Palatine Library founded by Augustus, (726, B. C. 28.) The custom which had been established by Asinius Pollio of reading his compositions, poems, even dramatic, speeches, specimens of historical works, not only before a circle of friends, but also before large and mixed assemblies, would necessarily furnish an additional incentive to display by a parade of erudition, novel terms and expressions, and by rhetorical ornament. (*Lips. epist. sel. Cent. 11. ad Belgas 48. Cf. Wolf. l. c. p. XIX, sqq. Spald. ad Quint. X, 1, 17. p. 16.*).

* Many of the spurious orations of Cicero, (see below,) *Sallust. declam.* are probably declamatory exercises of this description. See *Wolf Præf. or. Marc. p. xxii, sqq.*

§. 18. The poems of *Propertius* and *Ovid* already exhibit palpable indications of this revolution in taste, which a nearer acquaintance with the Alexandrians had also contributed to produce. The former is thoroughly Alexandrian, and is more studious of effect by the ostentation of learning than of captivating the feelings in a more natural manner by correctness of expression; though it cannot be denied that he possesses consummate art, and a preeminent talent for the sublime and majestic, a qualification which induced him to handle heroic subjects in the Elegy. *Ovid* with the greatest facility of versification possessed a brilliant, sportive wit, which with him "o'ersteps the modesty of nature," rather than true poetic genius, and was the first by his rhetorical arts to give to taste a false direction. (*Wolf. l. c. p. xxxii. Cf. Senec. Contr. II, 19. extr. IV, 28. extr. Quint. X, 1, 88. 93. 98.*). After the manner of the Alexandrians, some also wrote didactic poems upon subjects which rarely admit of being properly handled in verse, as *Æmilius Macer* of Verona, upon the properties of plants in the style of Nicander, (*Broukh. ad Tib. II, 6. Voss. Vorr. zu Tibull. übers. p. x, sq. Spald. ad Quint. VI, 3, 96. Cf. Quint. X, 1, 56. 87.*), another *Halieutica*, a poem upon fishes, which was formerly ascribed to *Ovid*. (*Wernsd. poet. Lat. m. I. p. 141.*)

§. 19. This rhetorical taste began gradually to pre-

vail in historical composition also, not indeed as yet to such a degree as to disfigure matters of fact, but in respect to the artificial garniture with which it invested them. The precedent was established by *Trogus Pompeius*, who, in imitation of Theopompus by means of introductions, episodical narratives, and digressions, constructed out of the history of the Macedonian empire a general history of all the nations at that time known, (*Voss. de hist. Gr.* I, 19. p. 98. *Wolf. præf. ad Marc.* p. xxxii.) *Livy*, on the other hand, in regard to pictorial effect, is a perfect historian, and, though he has not the ease of Cæsar or yet of Cicero, but by a compression of style affects an air of solemn dignity, he nevertheless surpasses even the historians of Greece in the loveliness and richness of his colouring, and the life and spirit of his delineations. (*Bibl. crit.* III, 4. p. 27, sqq. *Niebuhr Röm. Gesch.* II. p. 10. *Quint.* II, 5, 19. I, 5, 56. VIII, 1, 3. X, 1. 101.).

VALERIUS CATO, a Grammarian (*Sueton. de gramm.* 11.) and Poet, lost his property in consequence of the Agrarian distribution under Sulla. Among his poems, *Lydia* and *Diana* were held in particular estimation. A poem, *Diræ*, (imprecations upon the lands of which he had been despoiled,) is ascribed to him. See *Collectt.* no. 4. 5.—*Val. Cat.*

pœm. rec. et ill. C. Putschius. Jenæ 1828. 8vo.
Bibl. d. alt. Litt. u. K. 9s St. p. 56.

T. LUCRETIUS CARUS, of Rome, *eques*, b. 95, B. C. destroyed himself 52, devoted to the Epicurean Philosophy : *de rerum natura libri VI.*

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M. T. CICERO, b. at Arpinum A. U. 648=106. B. C. Cos. 691=63, banished 57, and continued in exile 16 months, put to death 711=43. See *The History of the Life of M. T. C. by Conyers Middleton. Lond. 1741. 3 vols. 8vo.* translated by Seidel, Dantzick 1791—93. 4 vols. 8vo. Wieland in the preface to his translation of Cic. Letters. For an account of his writings see *de divin.* II, l. 2. His philos. and rhet. writings are of a date subsequent to his Consulship, his first oration *pro Quintio* 78 B. C.

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(*Virg. Ecl.* 6, 74, sqq.), but in the Ciris into the bird of the same name, v. 487, sqq. Cf. 54, sqq. *Voss. zu Virg. Ecl.* 6, 74. p. 329, sq.)

ALBIUS TIBULLUS, *eques R.*, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, d. B. C. 19. *Elegiar. libr.* IV. The third book is written under the name of a *Lygdamus*, the fourth under that of a *Sulpicia*.

Ed. pr. s. l. et a. *probab.* 1472. 4to. Romæ 1475. 4to.—cum comm. S. Broukhusii. Amstel. 1708. 1727. 4to. Cat. Tib. Prop. cum comm. Jo. Ant. Vulp. Patavii 1710. 4to. and alone Pat. 1749. 4to. rec. et ill. Heyne. Lips. 1798. 8vo. and cur. Wunderlich. Lips. 1817. 8vo. *Alb. Tibull and Lygdamus revised according to MSS. by J. H. Voss. Heidelb.* 1811. 8vo.—ex rec. et c. anim. Imm. G. Husehkii. Lips. 1819. 2 vols. 8vo.—textu ad codd. MSS. et edd. recogn. c. notis et indd. ed. Ern. C. Chrn. Bach. Lips. 1819. 8vo. *übersetzt und erklärt von Voss. Tübing.* 1810. 8vo. Fr. A. Guil. Spohn de A. Tib. vita et carmm. disp. P. I. c. 1—5. Lips. 1819. 8vo.

S. AUR. PROPERTIUS, of Umbria, junior to Tibullus, contemporary with Ovid, b. A. U. 739, B. C. 15.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1482. 4to.—ed. Jo. Passeratius. Paris. 1608. fol.—rec. J. Broukhusius. Amstel. 1702. 4to. 1727. 4to.—cum comm. Vulp. Patav. 1755. 2 vols. 4to.—var. lect. et perp. annot. ill. F. Glo. Barth. Lips. 1777. 8vo.—cum comm. perp. P. Burmanni II. ed. Laur. Santen. Traj. 1780. 4to.—ad fid. optt. codd. rec. int. Groning. Neapol. excerpt. Puscii var. lect.

brevemque adn. adj. Fr. Jacob. Lips. 1827. 12mo.—c. obss. crit. ed. H. Paldamus. Halæ 1827. 8vo.—ex rec. Car. Lachmanni. Berol. 1829. 8vo.

P. OVIDIUS NASO, *eques*. of Sulmo in Pelignis, b. 43 B. C. in his 51st year banished to Tomi, d. 17 A. D.

Ed. pr. Romæ 1471. 2 vols. fol.—rec. Nic. Heinsius. Amst. 1661. 68. 3 vols. 12mo.—rec. P. Burmann. Amst. 1727. 4 vols. 4to.—e rec. N. Heinsii c. ejusd. not. integr. cur. ind. adj. J. F. Fischer. Lips. 1758. 1773. 2 vols. 8vo.—e rec. Burm. ed. Mitscherlich. Gott. 1796. 1819. 2 vols. 8vo.—ad codd. MSS. fidem recogn. var. lect. subj. et clav. Ovidianam add. Jo. Chr. Jahn. Lips. 1828.

Editions of separate Poems. 1) *Elegies*. a. *Epistles*. a. *Heroides* 21. avec les comm. de Caspar Bachet de Meziriac. Hag. 1716. 8vo.—ed. Dav. Jac. v. Lennep. Amst. 1809. 1812. 8vo.—rec. comm. N. Heins. P. Burm. v. Lenn. instr. Vitus Loers. Colon. 1830. 32. 2 vols. 8vo.—β. *epist. ex Ponto* IV. b. *others*. *Amorum libri* III. *Tristium libri* V.—*Trist.* l. V. e *Ponto* l. IV. e rec. Burm. animadv. interpr. exc. suasque adj. Th. Ch. Harles. Erl. 1772. 8vo. 2) *Didactic Poems*. *ars amatoria*. III. l. *remedia amoris*; *Fastorum* l. VI.—c. ind. *historicophilol.* ed. G. Ch. Taubner. Lips. 1749. 2 vols. 8vo.—rec. Th. E. Gierig. Lips. 1812. 8vo.—cur. var. lect. cod. Francof. adj. F. C. Matthiæ. Francof. ad M. 1813. 8vo. 3) *Heroic*. *Metamorphoseon* l. XV. ill. F. E. Gierig. Lips. 1804. 2 vols. 8vo. ed. III. em. et aucta c. J. C. Jahn. 1821. 2 vols. 8vo. *übers.* v. J. H. Voss. Berl. 1798. 2 vols. 8vo.

A. SABINUS, 3 *Epistles* in reply to Ov. *Heroides*; *Ul. Penelopæ*, *Demoph. Phyllidi*, *Paris Cænonæ*.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a freedman and Mime Poet, a

favourite of Jul. Cæsar. A collection of moral sentences out of his Mimes has been preserved. *rec. Des. Erasmus. Basil. 1502. 4to.—c. not. et comm. Jan. Gruteri. Lugd. B. 1708. 8vo. 1727. 8vo.—rec. Rich. Bentley* appended to his Terence and Phædrus. —*ed. Tzschucke. Lips. 1790. 12mo.—ed. J. C. Orellius. Lips. 1822. 8vo. Supplem. ib. 1824. 8vo. Fabric. B. L. i. p. 477.*

P. CORNELIUS SEVERUS. The Poem *Ætna*, which goes under his name, was probably the production of Lucilius, the friend of Seneca.—*ed. Th. Gorallus (Clericus). Amstel. 1715. 8vo.—in Collectt. no. 5.—Lucilii jun. Ætna. Rec. not. J. Scaligeri, Lindenbr. et suas add. Fr. Jacob. Lips. 1826. 8vo.* A Fragment of *Corn. Sev. de morte Ciceronis* see *Collectt. no. 5.*

C. PEDO ALBINOVANUS, a friend of Ovid. Some ascribe to him the *Consolatio ad Liviam Drusam de morte Drusi*, which stands also in the Burmann and other Edd. of Ovid, on still slighter grounds *elegia in obitum Mæcenatis*, and a third *de Mæcenate moribundo*.

See *Catal. Virg. rec. c. not. Scalig. Lindenbrog. Heinsii et suis ed. Th. Gorallus. Amstel. 1703. 8vo.—El. in mortem Drusi ex rec. Burm c. notul. crit. ed. Ch. Dn. Beck. Lips. 1783. 8vo. The elegies in ob. Mæc. and de Mæc. are also to be found in Wernsd. P. Lat. m. tom. iii.*

GRATIUS FALISCUS, contemporary with Ovid. See *Epp. ex Pont.* IV, 16, 34. *Cynegeticon lib. Wernsd.* I. p. 141. also ascribes to him the *Halieuticon. Gr. F. et Olymp. Nemes. carm. venat. cum scripturæ variet. et aliorum suisque commentatt. ed. Reinh. Stern. Halis Sax.* 1832. 8vo.

Venet. 1534. 8vo. also in the *Collectt.* 14. 15.

TITUS LIVIUS, a native of Padua, from 58 B. C. died A.D. 19. *Historiæ Rom.* from the foundation of the city to B. C. 10, in 142 books, of which only 35 are extant, I—X. and XXI—XLV.

Ed. pr. Rom. s. a. (1469.)—ed. J. Fr. Gronov. Amst. 1679. 3 vols. 8vo.—rec. Arn. Drakenborch 1735—46. 7 vols. 4to. Stuttg. 1820, sqq. 8vo.—ed. Aug. Wilh. Ernesti. Lips. 1769. 8vo. 3 vols. 1801—4. 5 vols. 8vo. ill. Stroth. et Doering. Gotha 1796—1819. 7 vols. 8vo. em. ab J. Thph. Kreyssigio. Lips. 1823, sqq. 5 vols.—Fragm. e l. 96. primus vulg. P. Jac. Bruns. Hamb. 1773. fol. c. schol. Giovenazzii. Rom. 1773. rec. Jo. Theoph. Kreyssig. Chemnit. 1807. 8vo. Lips. 1813.—recogn. Imm. Bekkerus. Sel. VV. DD. not. in us. schol. add. F. E. Raschig. Berol. 1829, sqq. 3 vols. 12mo.

C. JULIUS HYGINUS, of Spain or Alexandria, a freedman of the Emp. Augustus, and friend of Ovid, curator of the Palatine Library. Ascribed to him are, 1) *liber fabularum* 277, a compilation from Scholiasts and other Grammarians; 2) *poëticon Astronomicon*

libri IV, for the most part translations of the *Catasterismi* of Eratosthenes.

Ed. pr. d. *P. A.* Venet. 1482. 4to. d. *Fab.* Basil. 1535. fol.
—See *Collectt.* no. 18.

CÆSAR GERMANICUS, son of Drusus and grandson of Augustus, b. 17 B. C. died A. D. 19 of poison at Antioch. 1) *Phænomena Aratea*. 2) *Diosemeion fragm.* compiled from several Greek authors.

Ed. pr. *with* Manil. Bonon. 1474. Syntagma Arateorum ill. H. Grotius. Lugd. B. 1600. 4to. Germ. Aratea c. int. H. Gr. notis etc. ed. Jo. Conr. Jul. Schwartz. Cob. 1715. 8vo.

M. MANILIUS, a poet wholly unknown in other respects, to whom a didactic poem, *Astronomicon* l. V. is ascribed, which treats particularly of the influence of the constellations upon the destinies of men, and has many poetical passages.

Ed. pr. Norimb. s. a. (1472.) 4to. per Jo. Regiomontanum. —cum not. Jos. Scaligeri. Paris. 1579. 8vo. ap. Comm. 1590. 8vo. Lugd. B. 1600. 4to. cura Boecleri. Argent. 1655. 4to.—ed. R. Bentley. Lond. 1739. 4to.—e rec. Bentr. ed. El. Stoeber. Argent. 1767. 8vo.

P. RUTILIUS LUPUS, (see *Ruhnk. Præf.* p. xi, sqq.) a Rhetorician, translated in one book, which however the Grammarians have divided into two, four books of Gorgias, an Athenian Rhetorician, the pre-

ceptor of the younger Cicero, (*Cic. ad Div. XVI, 21.*) upon the Rhetorical Figures *de figuris sententiarum et elocutionis.*

e biblioth. Franc. Pithœi. Paris. 1599. 4to. cum notis Cl. Capperonnerii. Argent. 1756. 4to.—rec. et annot. adjecit Dav. Ruhnkenius. Lugd. B. 1768. 8vo. ex rec. et c. int. adnot. Ruhnk. ed. C. H. Frotscher. Lips. 1831. 8vo.

VERRIUS FLACCUS, a freedman and celebrated Grammarian, preceptor to the grandsons of Augustus, Caius and Lucius. *Sueton. de ill. Gr. c. 17.* Festus made an extract from his work *de verborum significatione. V. Fl. quæ exstant, cum castigat. Jos. Scaligeri. Lutet. 1575. 8vo.*—*Fastorum anni R. a Verr. Fl. ordinatorum reliquiæ, ex marmor. tabb. fragm. nuper effossis coll. et ill. Acc. V. Fl. opp. fr. omnia quæ exstant—cura et st. P. F. Fogginii. Rom. 1779. fol.* also in the *Suet. of Wolf. vol. iv. p. 315.*

THIRD PERIOD.

FROM THE DEATH OF THE EMP. AUGUSTUS (A. D. 14.)
TO THE REIGN OF THE ANTONINES (A. D. 138.)

§. 20. WITH Augustus the Romans lost the very shadow of liberty, and Literature, reft of its genial influence, declined. Under the dark suspicious Tiberius, the insane Caligula, the simple Claudius, the mere vassal of his freedmen and women, and the sanguinary Nero, it was dangerous to possess talent and to employ it to any nobler purpose than that of the most obsequious and degrading flattery. Hence the honourable pride which distinguished the Roman character disappeared, and with it expired all sensibility for the noble and becoming in the arts and sciences. Eloquence, however, it must be admitted, was still cultivated with creditable success by *Julius Florus* in the time of Augustus and Tiberius (*Quint. X, 3, 13. c. n. Spald.*), by *Domitius Afer*, from the reign of Tiberius to that of Nero, (*Quint. X, 1, 118. Spald. at V, 7, 7.*), and by *Julius Africanus* in the reign of Nero, (*Quint. ib. Spald. at VIII, 5, 15.*) ;

but in proportion as it had lost its appropriate stage, a partiality for Rhetoric increased, which, the fewer the occasions presented in actual life for its legitimate exercise and the rarer the instances of elevated sentiment^a, tended in the same degree to vitiate their taste for the simple and natural.

In place of the solemn dignity which characterized a former age, there now succeeded a studied and often ridiculous bombast; in order to acquire favour with the great, an affectation of wit prevailed, and efforts were made to invest every subject with an air of facetiousness and originality^b. The language, it is true, was enriched with many new forms of expression, but in order to acquire this novelty the vocabulary of the Poets was rifled, and the boundary lines of Prose and Poetry effaced. No other individual contributed more to pervert the national taste than *Seneca*, a man who to prodigious talents united the ambition of shining by the brilliancy of his wit, his antitheses, and the terse and pointed structure of his sentences. (*Quint.* X, 1, 125, sqq.)

§. 21. Every description of Literature was infected with this rhetorical mania. Poetry, which next to

^a The *dialog. de caus. corr. el.* 19. 20. exhibits a lively portraiture of the eloquence which prevailed at that period.

^b *Istud acutarum festivarumque rerum aucupium in pro-sam orationem primus invexit Trogius Pompeius, in ligatam Ovidius. Ruhnck. præf. Vell. p. xii, sq.*

Rhetoric had the greatest number of votaries, exhibited a preference for rhetorical subjects, and degenerated into declamation; and that she might not be outstripped by Prose, perceived the necessity of elevating her diction likewise to a higher tone. *Lucan*, the best Epic Poet of this age, belongs in the opinion of Quintilian (X, 1, 90.) rather to the orators than the poets; while his luxuriant and tumid diction, his delineations of character, and his speeches, the most brilliant parts of his poem, indicate the rhetorical bias of his genius, the choice which he made of an historical subject shews how imperfectly he understood the essential nature of Poetry. The example of *Valerius Flaccus* introduced, moreover, an affectation of learned display; and if *Silius Italicus* strikes us less in a rhetorical point of view, the fact may be imputed rather to the poverty of his genius and the embarrassment resulting from his attempt to imitate Virgil. Declamation associated with a harsh Stoicism characterizes the Satires of *Persius*, and the Tragedies of *Seneca* are mere declamatory exercises, without any well-defined plan, without nature and truth, though not without noble sentiments, a profusion of moral maxims, and much boldness of imagery. *Pomponius Secundus* seems to have distinguished himself more by brilliancy of expression than by tragic vigour. (*Quint.* X, 1, 98. *Spald.* at VIII, 3, 31. *dial. de causs. corr. el.* 13.)

§. 22. History was cultivated with success by a few individuals of the age of Augustus, particularly by *Cremutius Cordus* (*Vossius de hist.* I, 22.) and *Aufidius Bassus* in his *libr. belli Germanici* and *b. civilis*, whose historical work was continued by the elder Pliny (*Voss. l. c.*); but the works of the former in consequence of their unreserved and open character were burnt in the reign of Tiberius by a decree of the senate, and the author himself impelled to suicide. The only historian of this period whose works remain to us, *Velleius Paterculus*, has with all his rhetorical colouring the merit of an easy pleasing diction, and an animated style. On the other hand, the anecdotes which *Valerius Maximus* collected, served for no other purpose than as a medium for the exhibition of his rhetorical art in a parade of sentiments. Among the philosophical systems the Stoic was in most repute, not so much from its peculiar aptitude for raising generous spirits above the corruption and calamitous state of the times by the additional energy which it imparted to a consciousness of the moral dignity of mankind, as from the attraction of its pompous and dazzling sentiments which rendered it a most eligible resource for rhetorical decoration.

§. 23. The vigour and good taste of the Roman character raised itself once more in the prosperous reign of Vespasian and Titus. *Quintilian*, both by

precept and example, restored eloquence to the Cicero-nian standard, and had a worthy successor in the person of his pupil, the younger *Plinius*; *Tacitus* wrote the history of his time with the old Roman spirit, and with true republican dignity, and developed an art of graphic representation, of which Thucydides and Sallust had alone as yet furnished examples. But the spirit of the time was too far corrupted to admit of its sacrificing the substantial advantages which an acquiescence in the prevailing taste held out, to any disinterested exertions in art and science. *Statius* even outvied his predecessors in Epic and Lyric Poetry by rhetorical bombast and erudite display. Whether *Saleius Bassus* (*Wernsd. p. l. m. IV, p. 43.*) was that perfect poet, which the author of the Dialogue de caussis corr. el. c. 5. represents him to have been, is very questionable, since Quintilian (X, 1, 90.) denies him this character.

History confined itself to dry memoirs of the Emperors, as with *Suetonius*, or degenerated, as in the instance of *Florus*, who was rather a panegyrist than an historian, into mawkish declamation. *Servilius Nonianus*, to whom Quintilian (X, 1, 102.) ascribes noble thoughts and an exuberance of sentiment, but at the same time a diction somewhat too luxuriant, seems likewise to have been a rhetorical Historian. All the efforts of the Emperors since the time of Vespasian to promote the study of the arts and sciences by

giving salaries and other encouragements to the professors, (*Ast Grundriss der Philologie*, p. 542, sq.), opposed no effectual check to the progressive decline of taste.

T. PHÆDRUS, a Thracian, freedman of Augustus, wrote, probably in the reign of Caligula, *Fabularum Æsopiarum libr. V.*, which, however, had so little notoriety, that Seneca *Cons. ad Polyb.* 27. mentions the fable of Æsop as *intentatum Rom. ingeniis opus*. See *Nachträge on Sulz.* Th. 6. p. 29^c.

Ed. princ. P. Pithœi. Angustod. 1596. 12mo.—cum notis Conr. Rittershusii et spicilegio Casparis Scioppiii. Lugd. B. 1598. 1610. 8vo.—rec. Rigaltius. Par. 1599. 12mo.—ed. P. Burmann. Lugd. B. 1719. 12mo. cum integris comm. Ritt. etc. Amst. 1698. 8vo. Hag. C. 1718. 8vo. Lugd. 1778. 8vo.—rec.

[^c In opposition to those who impugn the genuineness of the Fables ascribed to Phædrus, on the ground of their not being mentioned by any other writers than Martial, 3, 20. and Avienus; and of the Æsopic Fable being affirmed by Seneca to be *intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus*, contending that they were fabricated in modern times by Perottus or Gab. Faernes, the author maintains in his *Encycl. d. Phil.* p. 162. that poems so manifestly stamped with the Roman genius of a pure age, cannot reasonably be conceived to have been the production of a modern scholar, who must first have acquired the language before he composed them, and that the discovery of the MS. of the 10th century, from which the Fables were first printed, affords incontestable proof that they were at least anterior to the 10th century.]

Rich. Bentley ad calc. Ter.—cum novo comm. (*without the notes of the former.*) ed. P. Burmann. Lugd. B. 1727. 4to.—cum var. lectt. et comm. perp. ed. Schwabe. Hal. 1779—81. 3 vols. 8vo. Brunsv. 1806. 2 vols. large 8vo.—prima ed. crit. c. int. var. Codd. Pithœani etc. Acc. Cæs. German. Arat. ex fide Codd. em. et suppl. Pervig. Ven. ad Codd. Salm. et Pith. exactum ab Jo. Casp. Orellio. Turic. 1831. 8vo. ed. 2. 1832. *Comp. gen. Schulz.* 1829. 2 vols. n. 129. 1831. 2 vols. n. 126.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, *eques, prætor* under Tiberius, wrote in the year 30 a sketch of the Roman history up to the death of Livia, the mother of Tiberius, in two books, of which the first, which contains a short survey of the powerful nations which existed before the foundation of the city, is in a very mutilated state. He was put to death as being a friend of Sejanus in the year 31. Of his work there was only one Codex, now lost.

Ed. pr. Beat. Rhenani. Basil. 1520. fol.—ed. J. Lipsius. Antv. 1607. 1648. fol.—ed. P. Burmann. c. n. var. Lugd. B. 1719. 8vo.—e rec. et c. comm. perp. Jo. Fr. Gruneri. Cob. 1762. 8vo.—c. int. anim. doctt. cur. Dav. Ruhnkenius. Lugd. B. 1779. 2 vols. 8vo. denuo ed. C. H. Frotscher. Lips. 1830, sqq. 8vo.—rec. et ill. Jani et Krause. Lips. 1800. large 8vo. *translated by Fr. Jacobs. Lcipz.* 1793. 8vo.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, in the reign of Tiberius; *dictorum factorumque memorabilium libr. IX.* according to some an extract from a larger work.

Ed. pr. Moguntiæ 1471. fol.—ed. Steph. Pighius. Antv. 1567. 1574. 8vo. c. brev. n. J. Lipsii. Antv. 1585 etc.—cum

not. integr. VV. DD. ed. Abr. Torrenius. Lugd. B. 1726. 4to.
—e rec. Torren. c. var. lect. notisque perp. ed. Kappius. Lips.
1781. 8vo.—ed. Helfrecht. Hof. 1799. 8vo.

M. ANN. SENECA, of Corduba, a Rhetorician, collected for his sons the most memorable thoughts from the Declamations of the Rhetoricians in the age of Augustus, 1) 35 *controversias* in 10 books, of which we still possess the 1. 2. 7. 9. 10.; of all there still remain *Excerpta*. 2) *suasorias*. See *dial. de c. corr. el.* 35.

Controv. Venet. 1490. Contr. et suasor. Ven. 1492. fol.—
ed. Jo. Fr. Gronovius. Amst. 1672. 8vo. in the 3d book of the
Opp. Sen.

A. CORNEL. CELSUS wrote on different subjects, Rhetoric, History, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, the art of war, Agriculture; there are still extant *de re medica libr.* VIII. in which the most useful and valuable portions of the medical systems then known are collected with much critical discrimination and judiciously arranged. *Medicorum Cicero*. See *Encyclop. v. Ersch u. Gruber*.

Ed. pr. Flor. 1478. fol.—cura Th. Jans ab Almeloveen. Amst. 1687. 12mo. 1713. 1746.—rec. c. not. sup. Car. Chru. Krause. Lips. 1766. 8vo.—ex rec. Leon. Targæ. Patav. 1769. 4to.—ex rec. Targæ. Acc. G. Matthiæ lexicon Celsianum. Lugd. Bat. 1785. 4to.

POMPONIUS MELA, of the Province Bætica, in

the reign of Claudius, *Cosmographiæ s. de situ orbis libri III.*

Ed. pr. Mediol. 1471. 4to.—ed. Is. Vossius Hagæ C. 1658. 4to. Franequ. 1701. 8vo.—rec. Jac. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1683. 8vo. 1696. 8vo.—ad omnium Angl. et Hibern. codd. MSS. fidem recogn. et ill. (opera Jo. Reinoldi.) Lond. 1711. 1719. Eton. 1761. 4to.—ed. Abr. Gronov. c. not. var. Lugd. B. 1722. 8vo. 1743. 8vo.—e Codd. MSS. rec. c. not. crit. et exeget. ed. K. H. Tzschucke. Lips. 1807. 7 vols. 8vo.

L. JULIUS MODERATUS COLUMELLA, of Gades, in the reign of Claudius, wrote *de re rust. lib. XII.*, of which the tenth is a didactic poem upon horticulture, as a supplement to Virg. Georg.

Edd. see in Collectt. no. 12. 13.

CL. RHEMNIUS FANNIUS PALÆMON, of Vicentia, a Grammarian, (*Suet. de ill. Gr. 23.*): *ars grammatica.* See *Collectt. no. 21. Fabric. B. L. tom. iii. p. 403. de ponder. et mens. in Collectt. no. 4. 2 vols. p. 396.*

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS DESIGNATIUS, private physician to the Emp. Claudius, wrote *de compositione medicamentorum.*

First by Jo. Ruellius. Basil. 1529. 8vo.—cum not. et lex. Jo. Rhodii. Patavii 1655. 4to.—ed. Joh. Mch. Bernhold. Argent. 1786. 8vo.

ASCONIUS PEDIANUS, of Padua, friend of Livius and Silius Italicus, (*Sit. It.* XII, 212. *Quint.* I, 7.), wrote in the reign of Claudius or Nero, (*Markl. Præf. ad quat. Cic. or.* p. lxxvi. *ed. Wolf.*) *Comm. in orationes quasdam Ciceronis*, (*Verr.* 1. 2. 3. and begin. of the fourth; *pro C. Cornelio, or. in toga cand. contra Anton. et Catil. in Calpurn. Pis. pro M. Scauro, pro Milone.*) See the Grævian Edit.

M. VALERIUS PROBUS, of Berytus, a Grammarian, in the reign of Nero, (*Suet. ill. gramm.* 24.), another of this name in the time of Hadrian, *Gell.* IX, 9. XIII, 19. Under this name are extant *grammaticarum institutionum l. II.* (in *Putsch.* p. 1386.) and *Schol. in Virg. Bucolica et Georg.*, but which appear to be the work of a later Grammarian.

L. ANN. SENECA, son of the Rhetorician, Preceptor to the Emp. Nero, and put to death by his order, A. D. 65. (*Tacit. Annal.* XIV, 60, sqq.), a Stoic Philosopher. Of his works remain a) 12 philosophical treatises, (*de ira ll. III., de consolat. ad Helviam m., de cons. ad Polybium, de cons. ad Marciam, de providentia, de animi tranquillitate, de constantia sapientis, de clementia, de brevitæ vitæ, de vita beata, de otio* (imperfect), *de beneficiis ll. VII.*) b) 124 Letters to Lucilius; c) *naturalium quæstionum* (particularly upon Meteorology) *libri VII.* d) ἀπο-

κολοκύνθῳσις (Satire upon the Emp. Claudius, as if a reception among the pumpkins, κολοκύνθη, as ἀποθείωσις), a *satyra Menippea*. Upon him, see *Quint.* X, 1, 125, sqq.

Ed. pr. Neapol. 1475. fol.—c. n. M. Ant. Mureti, (Rom. 1585.) Erasmi (Basil. 1529.) etc. Paris. 1602. 1607. 1627. fol.—c. n. J. Lipsii. Antv. 1605. 1652. fol.—c. n. int. J. Lips. Jo. Frid. Gronovii et sel. varr. Amst. 1672. 8vo. 3 vols. (vol. iii. enth. Seneca rh.)—rec. et ill. F. E. Ruhkopf. Lips. V. 1797—1811. 8vo.—Epist. cur. adnot. adj. F. C. Matthiæ. vol. i. Francof. ad M. 1803. 8vo.—emend. J. Schweighæuser. Argent. 2 vols. 1808. 8vo.—Natur. quæst. ll. VII. em. et comm. perp. ill. G. D. Koeler. Gott. 1819. 8vo.—de providentia. Rec. var. lect. et ind. instr. B. A. Nauta. Lugd. B. 1828. 8vo.

Under the name of Seneca there are besides 10 Tragedies, (*Herc. f.* in imitation of Eurip., *Thyestes*, *Thebais s. Phœnissæ*, *Hippol.* or *Phædra*, in imitation of Eurip., *Œdipus* in imitation of Soph. *Œd. T.*, *Troades* in imitation of Eur., *Medea* in imitation of Eur., *Agamemnon*, *Hercules Œtæus* in imitation of Soph. Tr., *Octavia*), probably rhetorical exercises, and perhaps by different authors.

Ed. pr. Ferrariæ. s. l. et a. (1481.) See *Collectt.* no. 6. 7.—rec. J. Fr. Gronovius. Amstel. 1682. 8vo.—c. not. Gronov. et sell. varr. ed. Jo. Casp. Schroeder. Delphis 1728. 4to.—recogn. Fr. H. Bothe. Lips. 1819. 3 vols. 8vo.—rec. Torkill. Baden. Lips. 1821. 2 vols. 8vo.

A. PERSIUS FLACCUS, of Volaterræ in Etruria, b. in the year 34, *eques*, a pupil of the Stoic *Ann. Cor-*

nutus, died in his 28th year in the reign of Nero. 6 Satires. *Nachtr. on Sulz.* VI. p. 81.

- Ed. P. Pithæus (cum vett. scholiis). Paris. 1585. 8vo. Heidelberg. 1610. 8vo. c. Is. Casauboni comm. Lond. 1647. 8vo. generally with *Juvenal*.

M. ANN. LUCANUS, of Corduba, nephew to the Philosopher Seneca, put to death by Nero's order A. 65, in his 27th year. *Pharsalia libr.* X. See *Nachtr. on Sulz.* 7. p. 340.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1469. fol.—c. schol. ant. et var. not. ed. Fr. Oudendorp. Lugd. B. 1728. 4to.—ed. Gottl. Corte. Lips. 1626. 8vo.—cum Heinsii not. ined. et suis ed. P. Burmann. Lugd. B. 1740. 4to.—c. not. H. Grotii (Lugd. B. 1626. 8vo.) et Rich. Bentley. Strawberry Hill. 1760. 4to.—c. n. sel. H. Grotii int. et adauctis Rich. Benti. ed. C. Fr. Weber. Lips. 1821—31. 3 vols. 8vo.—c. not. Barth. Christii Cort. Gron. Heins. Martyni-Lag. Telleri al. Ed. morte Cortii interr. abs. C. Fr. Weber. Lips. 1828—30. 2 vols. 8vo.

C. SILIUS ITALICUS, b. in the year 25, Cos. 67, and twice again under Vespasian, lived till the early part of Trajan's reign, died in the year 100 in Campania, after a lingering illness, of hunger; an imitator of Cicero and Virgil. *Punica s. de bello Punico* II. *libr.* XVII. up to the triumph of Scipio. See *Nachtr. on Sulz.* VII. p. 369, sqq.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1471. fol.—ed. Dan. Heinsius c. crepund. Sil. Lugd. B. 1600. 12mo.—ed. Christ. Cellarius. Lips. 1695. 12mo.—ed. Arn. Drakenborch. Traj. ad Rh. 1717. 4to.—comm. perp. ill. J. Ch. Gli. Ernesti. Lips. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo.—ill. Ruperti. Gott. 1795—98. 2 vols. 8vo.

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS SETINUS BALBUS, probably of Padua, where he died prematurely 88, lived in the time of Vespasian. *Argonauticon ad Fl. Vespasianum libri VIII.* (the last unfinished), in which he particularly imitated Apollonius Rhodius. See *Nacht. on Sulz.* VIII. 5. p. 296.

Ed. pr. Bononiæ 1474. fol.—em. Nic. Heinsius. Amst. 1680. 12mo. *without notes.* Traj. 1701. 1724. 12mo. (cur. P. Burm.) *with the notes.*—ed. P. Burmann. c. not. var. Lugd. B. 1724. 4to.—cum not. Burm. et alior. ed. Thph. Ch. Harles. Altenb. 1781. 8vo.—rec. et ill. J. A. Wagner. Gott. 1805. 8vo.

Q. CURTIUS RUFUS, of whose life no particulars are known, as he is not quoted by any ancient author. *De rebus Alex. M. libri X.*, of which, however, the first two are wanting, supplied by Freinsheim, Cellarius, and others. See *Buttmann and Hirt über das Leben des Q. Curtius R.* Berl. 1820. 8vo.

Ed. pr. Venet. (1470.) ed. Jo. Freinshemius. Argent. 1648. 8vo. 2 vols.—ed. Chph. Cellarius. Lips. 1711. 12mo.—cum notis var. ed. H. Snakenburg. Lugd. B. 1724. 4to.—var. lect. et perp. annot. ill. Jo. Th. Cunze. Helmst. 1795—802. 8vo.—rec. F. Schmieder. Gott. 1804. 8vo. *Commentar.* 1804. 8vo. ad fid. Codd. MSS. rec. C. Theoph. Zumptius. Berol. 1826. 8vo.

C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, of Verona or Novocōmum, b. A. D. 23, served under Claudius in Germany, filled subsequently different civil offices, and was at

last appointed to the command of the fleet at Misenum. Here he died at the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79; (*Plin. ep.* VI, 16.) a man most ardently devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and of indefatigable industry. Of his writings, (see *Plin. ep.* III, 5.) among which we have particularly to regret the loss of the *bellorum Germanicæ libr.* 20. we still possess *historiæ naturalis libr.* 37. a compilation made not always with due accuracy and fidelity from more than 2000, chiefly Greek, authors upon Cosmography and Geography, the History of Nature and Art. His life *Ant. Jos. Com. a Turre Rezzonici disquisitiones Plinianæ*, t. i. *Parm.* 1763. ii. 1767. fol.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1469.—Hermol. Barbari castigationes in *Plin.* Rom. 1492, sq. fol.—em. Alex. Benedictus. Venet. 1507. fol.—per P. Bellocirium (i. e. Danesium). Paris. 1532. fol.—c. not. J. Fr. Gronovii. (cur. Schrevel.) Lugd. B. 1669. 3 vols. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Harduin. Paris. 1723. 2 vols. fol. (Plagiarius.)—cum. not. int. Harduini etc. rec. J. G. F. Franz. Lips. 1778—91. 10 vols. 8vo.

M. FABIVS QUINTILIANVS, of Calagurris (Calahorra) in Spain, came with Galba to Rome, where he acquired great renown as a pleader, and during 20 years till 88, as a teacher of eloquence. *De institutione oratoria lib.* XII. (found 1417, in the monastery at St. Gallen by Poggius). *H. Dodwell. annal. Quint.* in *Burm.* and *Capper.* Edit.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1470. fol.—*The first critical Edition*, per Omnibon. Leonicense. Venet. ap. Jenson 1471. fol.—rec. Raphael Regius. Venet. 1506. 1512. fol.—c. n. var. cur. J. Burmanno. Lugd. B. 1720. 2 vols. 4to.—c. not. Cl. Capperonierii et var. Paris. 1725. fol.—ed. Jo. Matth. Gesner. Gotting. 1738. 4to.—rec. et explan. G. L. Spalding. Lips. 1798—1816. 4 vols. 8vo. (Vol. v. suppl. annot. et ind. continens, cur. Car. Tim. Zumptius. Lips. 1829.)—ex Spald. rec. ad schol. us. cur. God. A. Ber. Wolff. Lips. 1816—21. 2 vols. 8vo.—not. max. p. criticas adj. Aug. Gotth. Gernhard. Lips. 1830.—instit. orat. l. X. ex rec. et c. comm. C. H. Frotscher. Lips. 1826. 8vo.

To Quintilian were ascribed also 19 large and 145 small oratorical exercises, *declamationes*, of which, however, the last appears to be by different authors principally modern; besides a Dialogue equally excellent in matter and diction of the year 74, *de causis corruptæ eloquentiæ*, or *de oratoribus*, which, however, some assign to Tacitus, and which commonly stands in the editions of Tacitus. (See *Spald. ad VI. proæm. 3. X, 3, 22. Dial. de orat. Tacito vindic. auct. A. G. Langio* in Dronkes Edit.) Alone *cum not. int. P. Pithæi, J. Lipsii, J. Fr. Gronovii et all. et sel. Mureti etc. ed. Er. Benzelius. Upsal. 1706. 8vo.—illustr. Chph. Aug. Heumann. Gotting. 1719. 8vo.—rec. et ill. J. H. A. Schulze. Lips. 1788. 8vo.—rec. et annot. instr. E. Dronke. Confluent. 1828. 8vo.—rec. et annot. crit. instr. Fr. Osann. Gissæ 1829. 8vo.—ed. Jo. Casp. Orell. Turici 1830. 8vo.*

P. PAPINIUS STATIUS, of Neapolis, b. 61, a favourite with Domitian on account of his facility in Versification, died 95 in his native city. By him we have : 1) *Silvarum* l. V. occasional poems chiefly in Hexameters. 2) *Thebaidos* libr. XII. 3) *Achilleidos* libr. II. unfinished. *Nachtr. on Sulz. Th. VIII. p. 344.*

Ed. pr. Venet. 1472. fol.—ex rec. Fr. Lindenbrogii c. var. lect. et Lutatii (Lactantii) Placidi schol. in Theb. (Venet. 1490. fol.) atque in Ach. nunc pr. vulg. e MS. Franc. Pithœi. Paris. 1600. 4to.—e rec. et cum n. J. Fr. Gronovii. Amstelod. 1653. 12mo. Ej. diatribæ in Statium. Hag. Com. 1637. 8vo. cum Emer. Crucei antidiatr. ed. Ferd. Hand. Lips. 1812. 2 vols. 8vo.—cum comm. Casp. Barthii ed. Chn. Daum. Cygneæ 1664. 2 vols. 4to. ed. Ferd. Hand. t. i. Lips. 1817. 8vo. Stat. Silvas em. et ill. Jerem. Markland. Cant. 1728. 4to. Dresd. 1827. 4to.

DECIMUS JUNIUS JUVENALIS, of Aquinum, until the middle of his life a distinguished Rhetorician, then wrote Satires, but which he did not publish till the reign of Trajan and Hadrian. XVI Satires. *Nachtr. on Sulz. VI. p. 294.*

Ed. pr. Romæ 1470. fol.—cum not. brev. Theod. Pulmanni. Antv. 1565. 8vo.—cum vet. Schol. et variorum comm. Amstel. ap. Wetst. 1684. 8vo.—c. Persio ed. Henr. Chrn. Henninius. Lugd. B. 1695. 4to.—rec. et comm. perp. illustr. G. Alex. Ruperti. Lips. 1801. 2 vols. 8vo.—rec. et annot. instr. E. Guil. Weber. Wimar. 1825. 8vo.—In Juv. sat. comm. vetusti ; post P. Pithœi curas auxit, VV. DD. suisque notis instr. A. G. Cramer. Hamb. 1823. 8vo.

M. VALERIUS MARTIALIS, of Bilbilis in Spain (*Calatayud*), lived in the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. *Epigr. libr. XIV. (XIII Xenia. XIV Apophoreta)*.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1470. 4to.—ex rec. et cum comm. Domit. Calderini. Venet. 1474. fol. etc.—rec. Gruterus. Francof. 1596. 1602. 12mo.—cum comm. varior. Paris. 1617. fol.—ill. Matthæus Rader. Mogunt. 1627. fol.—c. P. Scriverii adnot. J. Lips. S. Rutg. Is. Pontani notis. Lugd. B. 1618, sq. 12mo.—ex recogn. P. Scriverii. Lugd. B. 1619. 12mo.—Amst. 1653. *Liber de spectaculis (upon the public exhibitions of Titus and Domit. by several)* ill. Nic. Perottus in *Cornucopiæ*. Venet. 1513. fol. *Mart. Epigr. in an extract Lat. and Germ. from the poet. Transl. of different authors collected by K. W. Ramler. Leipz. 1787—93. 5 vols. 8vo. See Lessings sämmtl. Schriften. Berl. 1827. 17r Th. p. 143, sqq.*

SULPICIA. Of her writings is extant *satira de edicto Domitiani s. de corrupto reip. statu temporibus Domit.* See *Burm. poët. Lat. min. t. ii. p. 408. Wernsdorf. p. l. m. iii. p. 85.*

TERENTIANUS MAURUS, of Carthage, a work in a variety of metres, *de literis, syllabis, pedibus, et metris.* See *Grammatici vett. ed. Putsch. p. 2383.—e rec. et c. not. Laur. Santenii, abs. D. J. van Lennep. Traj. ad Rh. 1825. 4to. Fabric. B. L. t. iii. p. 415. Cf. Wernsd. t. ii. p. 249.*

C. CORNELIUS TACITUS, *eques, procurator Gallia*

Belgiæ in the reign of Vespasian and Titus, Consul in the year 97. under Nerva. He wrote 1) *vita Agricolæ*, his father-in-law; 2) *de moribus Germanorum*, in the time of Trajan; 3) *historiarum libri* V. from Galba *a.* 69, to the peace with *Claudius Civilis a.* 71. 4) *annalium libri* XVI. from the death of Augustus *a.* 14, to the death of Nero *a.* 68. The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th books, *a.* 37—47, are wanting, and the end of the 5th and 16th books. The first six books were found by *Phil. Beroaldus* in the Abbey of Corvey, 1515. The MS. came into the possession of Pope Leo X. and then of the Florent. Bibl.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1469. fol. (*Ann.* 11—16.)—ed. Beroaldi. Rom. 1515.—ed. Just. Lipsius. Antv. 1574. 1600. 4to. and fol.—rec. Curt. Pichena. Flor. 1600. Franc. 1607. 4to.—rec. Berneccerus c. not. Freinshemii. Argent. 1638. *and* cum not. var. *and* J. Fr. Gronovii. Lugd. B. 1685. 8vo.—rec. Theod. Ryckius. Lugd. B. 1687. 2 vols. 12mo.—cum notis var. ed. Abr. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1721. 4to.—rec. notas int. J. Lipsii, J. Fr. Gron. Nic. Heinsii et suas addid. J. A. Ernesti. Lips. 1752. 1772. 2 vols. 8vo. denuo cur. Oberlin. ib. 1801.—ed. Gabr. Brotier. Paris. 1771. 3 vols. 4to.—c. comm. perp. ed. G. H. Ruperti. Gott. 1805. 8vo. (*Ann.* alone.)—rec. et comm. adj. Ge. H. Walther. Halæ 1831, sq. 4 vols. 8vo.—ab Imm. Bekkero recognitus. Lips. 1831. 2 vols. 8vo.—Ann. recogn. adn. crit. adj. Theoph. Kiessling. Lips.—*Agricola. Orig. text. Transl. Annot.* by G. L. Walch. Berol. 1827. 8vo.—rec. et annot. instr. E. Dronke. Cobl. 1827. 8vo.—Guil. Boetticher lex. Taciteum. Berol. 8vo.

S. JUL. FRONTINUS, from the reign of Vespasian

to that of Trajan, died 106. 1) *de aquæductibus urbis Romæ* l. II. ed. Jo. Polenus. Patav. 1722. 4to.—*cum not. Pol. et suis* ed. Adler. Altona 1792. 8vo.—2) *Strategematicôn*. l. IV. in *rei milit. scriptt.* ed. Godesc. Stewechius. Lugd. B. 1592. 8vo. et *P. Scriverius* ib. 1644. 12mo.—*cum notis Fr. Guieti*, Jo. Fr. Gronovii et suis ed. Sam. Tennulius. Lugd. B. 1675. 12mo.—*rec. et not. var. add. Fr. Oudendorp*. Lugd. B. 1731. 8vo.—*cum not. Oudendorp. et all.* ed. N. Schwebelius. Lips. 1772. 8vo.

C. PLINIUS CÆCILIVS SECUNDVS, of Novocomum, nephew to the elder Pliny and pupil of Quintilian, first acquired a name as a pleader, afterwards enjoyed the favour of Trajan, and filled the highest posts of honour; Consul and *Procurator Bithyniæ*. 1) *Epistolarum* l. X., of which the 10th contains Pl. despatches to Trajan, and the latter's rescripts; *Ep.* 97 one of the most remarkable, the rest to his friends, are carefully written after the model of Cicero with a view to publication.

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perp. J. M. Gesneri, quibus J. Mch. Heusingeri, J. Ch. Tph. Ernesti suasque notas add. Gf. H. Schaefer. Lips. 1805. 8vo.

2) *Panegyricus Trajano dictus*, when Cos. 105.

rec. Arntzenius. Amstel. 1738. 4to.—rec. et ill. Schwarz. Norimb. 1746. 4to.—ed. Gottl. Erdm. Gierig. Lips. 1796. 8vo.

C. SÜETONIUS TRANQUILLUS, a Grammarian and Rhetorician, friend of the younger Pliny, and private secretary, *mag. epistol.* to Hadrian. Of his numerous writings there remain: 1) *vitæ XII. Imperat.* 2) *l. de illustr. Grammat.* 3) *l. de claris rhetoribus*, imperfect. 4) *l. de poëtis*, only the lives of Terence, Horace, Persius, Lucan, Juvenal.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1470. fol.—ed. Rob. Stephanus. Paris. 1543. 8vo.—rec. Des. Erasmus. Basil. 1518. fol. 1546. fol.—cum comm. Is. Casauboni. Genev. 1595. 4to. 1615.—cum int. comm. Lævini Torrentii et Is. Casaub. et not. var. (J. Fr. Gronovii) ed. J. G. Grævius. Traj. 1703. 4to.—rec. et comm. ac notis var. ill. P. Burmann. Amstel. 1736. 2 vols. 4to.—rec. et ill. J. A. Ernesti. Lips. 1748. 8vo. 1772. 8vo.—c. not. Grævii, Jac. Gronovii, Dukeri et suis ed. Fr. Oudendorp. Lugd. 1751. 8vo.—c. Ern. notis Casaub. comm. ed. F. A. Wolf. Lips. 1802. 4 vols. 8vo.—recogn. comm. ill. clavem Sueton. adj. Detl. C. Guil. Baumgarten-Crusius. Lips. 1816. 3 vols. 8vo.

JULIUS OBSEQUENS collected from Livy and others notices of the *prodigia*, of which one Fragg.

remains, extending from the year 249 B. C. to Augustus, completed by *Conr. Lycosthenes* (Wolfhart.) *Basel*. 1552. 8vo. and others.

c. not. Jos. Scaligeri, Nic. Heinsii, Gisb. Cuperi, Schefferi, P. Burmanni et suis ed. Fr. Oudendorp. Lugd. 1720. 8vo.
—cum anim. Scheff. et Oud. cur. Kapp. Hof. 1772. 8vo.

L. ANNÆUS FLORUS, a Spaniard or Gaul in the time of Trajan, wrote *rerum Rom. libr. IV.*—or *Epitome de gestis Romanorum*, a Panegyrist rather than an Historian.

ex rec. Phil. Beroaldi. Mediol. 1510. fol.—rec. El. Vinctus. Paris. 1576. 4to.—rec. Jo. Stadius. Antv. 1567. 8vo.—rec. Gruterus. Heidelb. 1597. 8vo. (c. not. Cl. Salmasii) ib. 1609. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Freinshemius Argent. 1632. 1669. 8vo.—rec. Jo. Ge. Grævius. Traj. 1680. 8vo.—ed. c. not. var. Car. Andr. Dukerus. Lugd. B. 1722. 8vo. *reprint*. Lips. 1832. 8vo.
—e rec. Grævii c. ejusd. animadv. præf. J. F. Fischeri. Lips. 1760. 8vo.

FOURTH PERIOD.

FROM THE ANTONINES 138 TO THE END OF THE
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So far at least the language had been preserved in its purity, and carefully conformed to the models exhibited by ancient authors; but as the intercourse of the Romans with Barbarians extended, great multitudes of these nations were continually being introduced into, or establishing themselves in the heart of the Provinces; and since the Provincial Schools in Carthage, Burdigala, Lugdunum, Augusta Trevorum, &c. no longer considered themselves obliged to take the cue of their taste from Rome, corruption spread itself, particularly under the Antonines, till it pervaded the very language, which became overlaid with exotic words, phrases, and constructions. *Tertullian* distinguished himself beyond all others by a barbarous diction, probably with the view of shewing, that while exclusively engrossed with his subject-matter, he deemed attention to language derogatory to his dignity, and in order to produce a contrast to the

Rhetoric employed in the service of Paganism. In proportion as language declined, the number of Grammarians increased, inasmuch as authors found it more and more necessary to study their mother tongue, as a dead language, from ancient models. By the study of these models some few raised themselves above the level of their contemporaries, as particularly *Lactantius* and the poet *Claudian*, also, though in a less degree, *Gellius* and *Appuleius*.

A. GELLIUS, of Rome, a Rhetorician and Grammarian, in the time of *Antoninus Pius*. *Noctium Atticarum libr. XX*, a collection of Collectanea on historical, grammatical, and antiquarian subjects.

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FL. AVIANUS, in the time of the Antonines, wrote 42 fables in elegiac metre.—*Ed. pr. s. l.* 1494.—*rec. c. n. Neveleti, Barthii et suis H. Cannegieter. Amstel.* 1731. 8vo.—*ed. Nodell. ib.* 1787. 8vo.

DIONYSIUS CATO, an author otherwise unknown, but under whose name we have a poem *disticha de moribus*.

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JUSTINUS made an extract from Trogus Pompeius hist. Philipp.—*Historiarum Philipp. ex Tr. P. excerptarum libri XLIV.*

Ed. pr. Romæ s. a. 4to.—e castig. Sabellici Paris. 4to.—ill. Jac. Bongarsius (Sospitator). Paris. 1581. 8vo.—ed. Jo. Ge. Grævius c. not. int. VV. DD. et suis Lugd. B. 1683. 8vo. 1701. 8vo.—cur. Th. Hearne. Oxon. 1674. 8vo.—c. not. int. VV. DD. ed. Abrah. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1719. 8vo.—c. var. lect. ed. P. Burmannus. Lugd. B. 1722. 12mo.—e rec. Grævii. c. ej. et J. Fr. Gronovii anim. ed. J. Fr. Fischer. Lips. 1757. 8vo. (cur. Oberlin.) 1807. 8vo.—ex rec. Gronov. et cum divers. lect. ed. Græv. VV. DD. comment. var. lect. ll. nondum adhib. suasque ann. atque indd. adj. C. H. Frotscher. Lips. 1827. 8vo.—sec. vetust. codd. prius neglectos recogn. brevi adnot. crit. et hist. instr. Frid. Duebner. Lips. 1831. 8vo.

M. CORN. FRONTO, of Cirta in Africa, an advocate at Rome, and preceptor in Rhetoric to the princes M. Aurel. and L. Verus, highly esteemed in his time as an orator, though his writings are full of barbarisms.—*de differentiis vocum* in Putsch. p. 2191, sqq.—*opp. ined. c. epist. item ined. Antonini Pii, M. Aurelii, L. Veri et Appiani. Inv. et comm. prævio notisque*

ill. Ang. Majus. Mediol. 1815. 1823. 2 vols. 8vo.—ad ex. Mediol. Francof. ad M. 1816. 8vo.—reliquiæ. Meliorem in ord. digestas, suisque et Ph. Buttm. Heindorf. ac sel. Maii anim. instr. iterum ed. B. G. Niebuhr. Berol. 1816. 8vo. (Eichstaedt) M. C. Frontonis opp. notitia et specimen. Jenæ 1816. fol.—M. Corn. Front. et M. Aurel. Imp. epist. L. Veri et Anton. Pii etc. epist. reliquiæ, e cod. rescr. bibl. Vatic. cur. Ang. Majo. Rom. Cellæ 1832. 8vo.

L. APULEIUS, of Madaura in Africa, brought up at Carthage, an orator and Platonic Philosopher in the time of the Antonines.—*Opp. ed. pr. Romæ 1469. fol.—c. comm. Ph. Beroaldi et Stewechii et al. VV. DD. emend. Basil. 1560. 1620. 3 vols. 8vo.—ed. Geverh. Elmenhorst. Francof. 1621. 8vo.—ex rec. P. Sriverii. Lugd. B. 1624. 12mo.—c. var. lect. Altenb. 1778. 2 vols. 8vo. Metamorphoseon s. de asino libri XI. (taken from a narrative of Lucius of Patræ, from which Lucian also borrowed in his narrative of the Ass, a Satire upon the corrupt morals, particularly the superstition of those times.)—c. not. ed. J. Pricæus. Goudæ 1650. 8vo.—c. n. int. var. impr. Fr. Oudendorpii. Præf. præm. D. Ruhnck. Lugd. B. 1786—1823. 3 vols. large 4to. The Grammarian is a different person. See L. Cæc. Minutiani et Apul. min. de notis aspirationis et de diphth. ll. II. Ed. et anim. auxit Fr. Osann. Darmst. 1826. 8vo.*

T. PETRONIUS ARBITER, probably in the age of the Antonines (*Ignarra de palæstra Neap.* p. 182. *Cf. Bibl. cr.* II, 1. p. 84.), pretended author of a *Satyricón liber*, a Menippean or Varronian Satire upon the corruption of his time, but which has not been preserved entire.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1499. 4to.—c. Jani Donsæ præcidaneis. Lngd. B. et Paris. 1585. 8vo.—c. comm. Jos. Ant. Gonsalv. de Salat. Francof. 1629. 4to.—e Codd. em. et comm. VV. DD. ill. P. Burmann. Ultraj. 1709. 1743. 4to.—e rec. Burm. c. not. crit. et ind. ed. Kr. Glo. Anton. Lips. 1782. *A beautiful Poem found among these Satires.* de b. civ. or de mntat. reip. Rom. s. Wernsd. P. Lat. min. t. iii. p. 24, sqq. *other smaller ones* ib. t. iv. p. 283. 753.

Q. SEPTIMIUS FLORENS TERTULLIANUS, of Carthage, one of the most learned Fathers of the Church, whose style however is bombastic and barbarous. See *Ruhnk. præf. ad Schelleri. lex.* in my *Eloqu. Lat. exemplis.* (*Altenb.* 1821. 8vo.) p. 349, sq.

Opp. per B. Rhenannm. Basil. 1521. fol.—ad fidem vetust. exempl. em. diligentia Nic. Rigaltii. Paris. 1675. fol.—rec. J. Sal. Semler. Hal. 1770—73. 1824—29. 6 vols. 8vo.—de pallio. Cl. Salmasius rec. explic. ill. Lugd. B. 1656. 8vo.

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, in the time of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, put to death by the latter. By him or by his son we have a *Poem de medicina*.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1488. 4to.—ad Codd. MSS. castig. c. not. et comm. Rob. Keuchenii. 1668. 8vo.—in *Collectt.* no. 4.—

rec. lect. variet. not. interpr. sel. suasque add. J. Ch. Theoph. Ackermann. Lips. 1786. 8vo.

NONIUS MARCELLUS, of Tibur, author of an important work on the subject of Grammar, *de proprietate sermonis*.

Ed. pr. 1471. fol. s. l.—rec. Adr. Junius. Antv. 1565. 8vo.—cum not. sel. ed. Jos. Mercerus. Paris. 1614. 8vo.—ex rec. et c. n. Merc. Lips. 1826.

C. JULIUS SOLINUS, a person of whom no particulars are known, wrote a work *Polyhistor*, an extract from the elder Pliny.

cast. Cl. Salmasius. c. ei. Exercit. Plinianis. Paris. 1629. 2 vols. fol. Traj. 1689. 2 vols. fol.

APICIUS, a notorious glutton (*Plin. H. N. X*, 48. *Juven. XI*, 3.), under whose name a cookery-book, *de re culinaria l. X*. is extant, but which might, perhaps, be more correctly entitled *Cælii Apicius*.

Ed. pr. s. l. et a. *with* Suet. de rhet. et gramm.—c. var. lect. et not. Hummelbergii. (Tiguri 1542. 4to.) suisque ed. Mart. Lister. Lond. 1705. 8vo.—rec. not. Barthii, var. lect. Reinesii et obss. Ant. van der Linden add. Theod. Jansson ab Almeloveen. Amst. 1709. 8vo.—ed. Joh. Mich. Bernhold. Ansb. 1800. 8vo.

M. MINUCIUS FELIX, an African, author of an Apology for the Christians in the form of a dialogue *Octavius*.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1542. fol. *as the 8th book of* Arnobius. adv. g. —ex rec. et c. n. Chstph. Cellarii. Halæ 1699. 8vo.—ex rec. Jac. Gronovii c. not. int. Woweri, Elmenhorstii, Heraldii et Rigaltii. Lugd. B. 1709. 8vo.—ex rec. Jo. Davisii, c. ei. anim. et n. int. Heraldii et Rigaltii. Cantabr. 1712. 8vo.

CENSORINUS, a Grammarian, about 238, wrote a learned work, *de die natali*, which extends over a great variety of subjects.

Ed. pr. Bonon. 1497. fol.—rec. fragm. inc. script. (de naturali institutione) subj. Lud. Carrio. Paris. 1583. 8vo.—rec. em. et ill. Henr. Lindenbrogius. Hamb. 1614. 4to. Lugd. B. 1642. 8vo.—rec. cum comm. Lindenb. et not. sel. Scalig. Barthii, Salm. Meursii al. ex rec. Sig. Havercamp. Lugd. B. 1743. 8vo.—ex rec. et c. anim. J. Sig. Gruberi. Norimb. 1744. 1810. 8vo.

AQUILA ROMANUS, a Grammarian and Rhetorician, wrote *de figuris sententiarum et elocutionis*. See *antiqui rhet. e bibl. Franc. Pithæi*. Paris. 1599. 4to.—by Ruhnkenius on *Rutil. L.*

M. AURELIUS OLYMPIUS NEMESIANUS, of Carthage, wrote *Cynegetica* in a pure style, and not without poetic talent. *Burm. poet. Lat. min. t. i.* *Wernsd. poet. Lat. min. t. i.* See *Grat. Falisc.*

T. JULIUS CALPURNIUS, of Sicily, wrote 11 Idyls addressed to his patron Nemesianus, which are more

remarkable for facility of versification than poetic talent.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1471. fol.—See *Collectt.* no. 3. 5. 15.—rec. adnot. et glossario instr. Ch. D. Beck. Lips. 1803. 8vo.

CL. MAMERTINUS, author of a *Panegyricus dictus Maximiano Herculio Aug.* of the year 289, and a *Genethliacus Maximiani et Diocletiani*; originating in the custom which prevailed particularly in several cities of Gaul, of conveying congratulations and thanksgivings to the emperors through the instrumentality of Rhetoricians. (The other Panegyrici are; *Eumenius* of Augustodunum (Autun), *Nazarius*, *Cl. Mamert. minor*, *Latinus Pacatus Drepanius*. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* ii. p. 424, sqq.)

See *Collectt.* no. 17. Cf. Heyne censura XII. Paneg. in Ejus opusc. VI. p. 80, sq.

ARNOBIUS, of Sicca in Africa, wrote to shew his fitness to be received among the Christians 7 books *advers. gentes*, a learned work: *ex rec. V. celeberr. (Cl. Salmasii) et int. omnium (Theod. Canteri, God. Stewechii, Elmenhorstii, Des. Heraldii) comm. Lugd. B.* 1651. 4to.

ÆLIUS LAMPRIDIUS SPARTIANUS, friend or freedman of the Emperor Diocletian, wrote the life of *Hadrian* and *Ælius Verus*, probably also of *An-*

lonin. Pius, M. Aurel. Anton., L. Verus, Avidius Cassinus (general under *M. Aurel.*), *Commodus*, and other Emperors.

See *Collectt.* no. 16.—*Cf.* Heyne censura VI. scr. hist. Aug. in *Opusc.* VI. p. 52.

L. CÆLIUS LACTANTIUS FIRMIANUS, in the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, Teacher of Oratory in Nicomedia, wrote with much learning and philosophy, and in a language felicitously formed after the model of classic antiquity, besides several ethico-dogmatic treatises, *institutiones divinas lib.* VII. and others.

Ed. pr. 1465. fol.—ex fid. et anct. Codd. MS. em. Jo. Tornæsius. Lugd. 1587. 8vo.—em. et ill. Jos. Isæus. Cesenæ. 1646. fol.—c. not. var. rec. J. L. Bünemann. Lips. 1739. 8vo.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic Philosopher, according to some a Jew, according to others a Christian, by whom we have a translation of the first part of Plato's *Timæus* with a learned commentary.

Ed. pr. Paris. ap. Bad. Ascens. 1520. fol.—ex rec. et c. n. Meursii. Lugd. B. 1617. 4to.

JULIUS RUFINIANUS, a Rhetorician, by whom we have a small work, *de figuris sent. et eloc.* See *Rutil. L.*

JULIUS FIRMICUS MATERNUS, of Sicily, Advocate in the time of Constantine the Great till 336; upon the influence of the stars, *matheseos libr.* VIII. *Ed. pr. Venet.* 1497. *fol.*—*rec. Nic. Pruckner. Basil.* 1533. 1551. *fol.*—*de errore prof. relig. ed. Fr. Münter. Havnæ* 1826.

FAB. MARIUS VICTORINUS, a Grammarian; *expositio in l. II. Cicer. de inventione*: *ap. Rob. Stephan. Paris.* 1537. 4to. and in the *Rhetor. Pithæi.*—*ars grammatica de orthographia et ratione metrorum.* See *Putsch. Gr. vett.* p. 2450.

ÆLIUS DONATUS, a celebrated Grammarian at Rome, preceptor to St. Hieronymus. By him are extant (imperfect and interpolated) Scholia upon Terence, besides *ars (de litteris syllabisque pedibus et tonis, de octo partibus orationis) de barbarismo, solæcismo et tropis*, which last are found in *Putsch. Gr. vett.* p. 1735—1779. The Scholia on Virgil are by a younger *Tiberius Don.*

Cf. Pompeii commentum artis Don. Ejusd. in l. Don. de barbar. et metaplasmo commentariolum Acc. ars gramm. Servii. Primum ed. Fr. Lindemann. Lips. 1820. 8vo.

SEX. AUREL. VICTOR, of Africa, a favourite with the Emperor Julian. By him we have: 1) *liber de viris illustribus urbis Romæ*, which was formerly

ascribed to *Corn. Nepos, Suetonius*, or the younger Pliny; 2) *l. de Cæsaribus* from Augustus to Constantius; also 3) *l. de origine gentis Romanæ*.

c. comm. Andr. Schotti. Antv. 1579. 1582. 8vo. in *the hist. aug. scriptt. by Sylburg and Gruter*; c. not. int. varr. ed. Jo. Arnzenius. Amst. 1733. 4to.—ex rec. et c. anim. J. Fr. Gruneri. Cob. 1757. 8vo.—ed. Th. Ch. Harles. Erl. 1787. 8vo.—rec. anim. et indd. instr. Fr. Schroeter. Lips. 1829. 31. 2 vols. 8vo.

FL. EUTROPIUS, Secretary to Constantine the Great, afterwards accompanied the Emperor Julian on his expedition against the Persians, also Proconsul of Asia 371, wrote by order of the Emperor Valens, *breviarium Romanæ historiæ l. X.*, from which *Frid. Sylburg*. published a Greek translation of the Pæanius, in *Scriptt. hist. Græci min.* 1590. t. iii.

ed. Chph. Cellarius. Cizæ 1678. 8vo.—c. not. varr. ed. Sig. Havercamp. Lugd. B. 1729. 8vo.—rec. Henr. Verheyck. Lugd. B. 1762. 8vo.—rec. C. H. Tzschucke. Lips. 1804. 8vo.—Pæanii metaphr. ed. Kaltwasser. Goth. 1780. 8vo.

SEXTUS RUFUS; *breviarium de victoriis ad provinciis pop. R. ad Valentinianum II. Aug.*

Script. hist. R. ed. J. Grutero. Hanov. 1611. fol.—c. n. Henr. Meibomii. Helmst. 1588. 8vo.—c. n. Chr. Cellarii. Halæ 1698. 8vo.—ed. Tzschucke. Lips. 1793. 12mo.

L. AMPELIUS, a person otherwise unknown; *liber memorialis*, remarkable facts in Astronomy, Geography, History; first published by Salmasius in his Com. on Florus; then in the Edd. of Flor.

DEC. MAGNUS AUSONIUS, of Burdigala (Bordeaux), Grammarian, Rhetorician, and Poet, probably a Christian, preceptor to the Emperors Gratian and Valentinian, filled several distinguished offices, among others the Consulate 379, and died 392. By him we have *Liber epigrammatum*; 20 Idyls, of which the 10th, *Mosella*, is the best, and others.

Ed. pr. Venet. 1470. fol.—c. not. int. Scaligeri al. et sel. J. F. Gronovii et Jo. Ge. Grævii al. ed. Jac. Tollius. Amstel. 1671. 8vo.—in usum Delphini ed. Julian. Floridus et Jo. Bapt. Souchay. Paris. 1730. 4to. Cf. Wernsd. p. l. m. I. p. 192. 231. II. p. 299. Heyne censura ingenii et morum D. M. Aus. in Opusc. acad. t. vi. p. 19.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, a Greek of Antioch, served among the imperial Life Guards at Rome, and wrote with much fidelity and sound judgment a history of the reign of Nerva up to the death of the Emperor Valens 378 in a rugged, often barbarous, language in 31 books, of which the first 13 are lost.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1474. fol.—c. not. Henr. et Hadrian. Valesii suisque ed. Jac. Gronovius. Lugd. B. 1693. 4to.—e rec.

Gron. ed. et glossarium add. Jo. Aug. Ernesti. Lips. 1773. 8vo.—c. not. int. Lindenbrogii, Valesiorum et Gron. ed. J. Aug. Wagner. et K. Gottl. A. Erfurdt. Lips. 1808. 3 vols. 8vo.—Heyne censura ingenii et hist. Amm. Marc. in Opusc. acad. t. vi. p. 35.

PLINIUS VALERIANUS, of Comum, a Physician, wrote *de re medica* l. V. chiefly extracts from Pliny's Natural History.

Ed. pr. Rom. 1509.—ed. Alb. Torinus. Basil. 1528. fol.

FLAV. VEGETIUS RENATUS, *Vir illustris, Comes*: *epitome institutorum rei militaris* l. V. addressed to Valentinian II.

Ed. pr. Oxon. 1468.—em. Godesc. Stewechius. Antv. 1585. 4to. 1592. 8vo. 1607. 4to.—c. sel. not. God. Stewechii et P. Scriverii ed. et em. N. Schwebelius. Norimb. 1767. 4to.

By another *Publ. Vegetius* are *artis veterinariæ s. digestorum artis mulomedicinæ* l. IV. first *Basil.* 1528. 4to.—then in *Scriptt. rei rust. by Gesner.*

Q. AURELIUS SYMMACHUS, *Vir Consularis* and *præfectus urbis*, under Valentinian II., Theodosius and his sons, an adversary of Christianity: *epistolarum ad diversos* l. X. in imitation of Pliny.

Ed. pr. Argent. 1510. 4to.—c. not. Franc. Jureti. Paris. 1604. 4to.—rec. Jac. Lectius. Genev. 1587. 1599. 8vo.—c.

not. Casp. Scioppii. Mogunt. 1608. 4to.—rec. electa Symmach. et Symm. lexicon adjecit Phil. Pareus. Neap. Nemet. 1628. Francof. 1642. 8vo.—Symm. VIII. oratt. ined. partes. Inv. notisque declaravit Angel. Maius. Mediol. 1815. 8vo. Cf. Heyne censura ingenii et morum Q. Aur. Symm. in Opusc. t. vi. p. 1.

VIBIUS SEQUESTER, his age and country unknown; *de fluminibus, fontibus, lacubus, nemoribus, paludibus, montibus, gentibus, quarum ap. poëtas mentio fit.*—ed. Franc. Hesselius. Rotterod. 1711. 8vo.—*varr. lect. et int. VV. DD. comment. suasque adj.* Jer. Jac. Oberlin. Argent. 1778. 8vo.

SEXTUS POMPEIUS FESTUS, a Grammarian, made an extract from the work of Verrius Flaccus *de verborum significatione*, which however has been preserved only in an extract of *Paulus Diaconus* (in the 8th cent.)

Ed. pr. Mediolani 1471. fol.—ill. Jos. Scaliger. Paris. 1575. 8vo.—in usum Delph. ill. Andr. Dacerius. Paris. 1681. 4to.—c. n. int. Jos. Scaligeri, F. Ursini, Ant. Augustini, A. Dacerii. (cur. Jo. Clerico.) Amst. 1699. 4to.

SERVIUS MAURUS HONORATUS, a celebrated Grammarian, Commentator on Virgil. Other gramm. writings, see in Putsch. p. 1779, sqq., among which

ars de pedibus versuum s. centum metris. Centimetrum corr. a Laur. Santenio Lugd. B. 1788. 8vo.

FL. MALLIUS THEODORUS, Cos. in the year 399, a Grammarian: *de metris—e cod. Guelph. ed. J. F. Heusinger. Guelph. 1755. 4to.—ad fidem codd. Paris. recogn. J. F. Heusinger. Lugd. B. 1766. 8vo.*

AURELIUS PRUDENTIUS CLEMENS, a Spaniard, b. 348, author of Christian poems without poetic merit.—*Prud. quæ exstant; Nic. Heinsius ex vet. exempl. rec. et anim. adj. Amstel. 1667. 12mo.—rec. et annot. ill. Chph. Cellarius. Halæ 1703. 8vo.*

PAULUS OROSIUS, a Spaniard, but lived from the year 415 in Africa with Augustinus, and in Bethlehem with Hieronymus; *historiarum l. VII. adv. paganos—ad fid. MSS. adj. int. not. Franc. Fabricii et Lud. Lautii rec. suisque animadv. nummisque ant. ill. Sig. Havercamp. Lugd. B. 1788. 4to.*

CL. CLAUDIANUS, of Alexandria, in the time of Honorius and Arcadius, a Poet of much talent. Besides several panegyrical poems on Honorius, Stilicho, and others, we have by him two Epic poems *de raptu Proserpinæ libri III.* and an unfinished *Gigantomachy*, and several Epigrams, occasional poems, &c.

Ed. pr. Vicent. 1482. fol.—ed. Casp. Barth. Francof. 1650. 4to.—rec. Nic. Heinsius. Lugd. B. 1665.—c. not. int. varr. ed. P. Burmann. II. Amst. 1760. 4to.—ill. Jo. M. Gesner. Lips. 1759. 8vo.—rec. perpetuaque annot. ill. G. L. König. Gotting. 1808. vol. i. 8vo.

AUR. MACROBIUS, *Vir consularis et illustris, sacri cubiculi præfectus*, under Honorius, probably a Greek, wrote *Comm. in Cic. Somn. Scipion. libr. II.* and *Conviviorum Saturnaliorum libr. VII.*, a learned Dialogue on various scientific subjects.

Ed. princ. Venet. 1482. fol.—Basil. 1535. fol. (cur. Jo. Camerario) c. not. Pontani, Jac. Gronovii (Lugd. B. 1670. 8vo.) suisque ed. Zeune. Lips. 1774. 8vo.

RUFUS FESTUS AVIENUS, a Poet. By him we have yet extant: *metaphrasis Arati. Venet. 1488. 4to.*—*Hug. Grotii synt. Arateorum. Lugd. B. 1600. 4to.* *Metaphrasis Periegeseos Dionys. Al.* and a fragment of a description of the sea-coast from Cadiz to Marseilles, the latter in Iambics (703. V.) *Venet. 1488. 4to. vetera pœmata cur. P. Pithæo. Paris. 1590. 8vo. 1599. 12mo. Wernsd. p. Lat. min. t. v. p. 2. 3.*

FL. SOSIPATER CHARISIUS, a Grammarian: *institutionum gramm. ad fil. l. V.* the beginning and the end in a mutilated state, in *Putsch. p. 1, sqq. Fabric. B. L. t. iii. p. 394.*

DIOMEDES, a Grammarian : *de oratione, partibus orationis et vario rhetorum genere* l. III. in *Putsch.* p. 270, sqq. *Fabric. B. L.* t. iii. p. 397.

CL. RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, a Gaul, *via consularis, præfectus urbis*, in the reign of Honorius, wrote a now imperfect *Itinerarium* in elegiac verse and two books, in which he described his journey from Rome to Gaul.

Ed. pr. per Jo. Bapt. Pium. Bonon. 1520. 4to.—em. et ill. Jos. Castalio. Romæ. 1632. 8vo.—rec. et comm. adj. Casp. Barth. Francof. 1623. 8vo.—c. int. Simleri, Castal. Pithæi, Sitzmanni (Lugd. 1618. 8vo.), Barthii, Grævii al. animadv. Amstel. 1687. 12mo.—c. sel. var. lect. atque integr. not. Grævii Jansson. ab Almelooven, nec non Gottl. Cortii suisque ed. J. Sig. Gruber. Norimb. 1804. 8vo.—rec. Chr. Tob. Damm. Brand. 1760. 8vo.—Burm. p. Lat. min. t. ii. Wernsd. p. l. m. t. v. p. 1.

MARCIANUS CAPELLA, of Madaura, wrote in a semi-barbarous language a work in the form of an Encyclopædia upon the 7 liberal arts, (Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Geom., Arithmet., Astronomy, Music), to which is prefixed as an introduction an allegorical romance, *de nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ*.

Ed. pr. Vicent. 1499.—rec. et ill. II. Grotius (14 J). Lugd. B. 1599. 8vo.—rec. var. lect. et anim. ill. J. Ad. Götz. Norimb. 1794. 8vo.

After the decline of the Western Empire, the following still deserve notice :

AMICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS BOETHIUS, Cos. in the year 510, executed by order of the Emp. Theodoric, 524, a Platonic Philosopher. He wrote in prison *de consolatione philosophiæ l. V. ed. J. Th. B. Helfrecht. Car. R. 1797. 8vo.—Opera Basil. 1570. fol. Heyne Censura Boëth. de cons. phil. in opusc. ac. t. vi. p. 143.*

MAGNUS AURELIUS CASSIODORUS, of Scylacium in *Bruttii*, b. about 470 of a respectable family in the time of Odoacer and Theodoric, Cos. 514, d. in the monastery Vivarese near Scyll. about 560, Philosopher, Rhetorician, and Grammarian. Among his writings particularly deserve notice *epist. variarum l. XII.* on account of the Edicts and Rescripts of Theodoric and his successors.

Opp. omnia, ad fidem MSS. Codd. em. et aucta et ill. op. et st. J. Garetti. Rotomagi. 2 vols. 1679. fol. Venet. 2 vols. 1729. fol.

PRISCIANUS, of Rome, brought up at Cæsarea, a Grammarian, taught in the time of Justinian at Constantinople: *commentariorum grammaticorum l. XVIII. de accentibus, de versibus com., de præexercitamentis rhetoricæ* after that of Hermogenes, etc.

in *Putsch. Periegesis e Dionysio, carmen de ponderibus et mensuris, epitome Phænomenon s. versus de sideribus* in *Wernsd. p. l. min. t. v. p. 1.*—*Pr. opp. ad vetustiss. Codd. fidem rec. A. Krehl. Lips. 1819, sqq. 2 vols. 8vo.*—*opp. minora, ed. J. Lindemann. Lugd. B.*

APPENDIX.

ON THE TERMS

ἀοιδός, ῥαψωδός, ῥαψωδεῖν, Ὀμηρίδαι, διασχευασταί.

STRICTLY speaking, in the early poetry of Greece the *ἀοιδός* recited his own effusions only, and the *ῥαψωδός*, sometimes indeed his own, for the composition of which the practice of recitation not unfrequently qualified him, but generally the effusions of others. The origin of the practice and its designation may be traced to Hesiod, who is said by Nicocles, apud Schol. Pind. Nem. ii. 1. to have been the first Rhapsodist, *πρῶτον ῥαψωδῆσαι*. In the early ages the Rhapsodi were held in high estimation, as being the sole depositaries of the national poetry; it was not until after the introduction of writing, and the general institution of lyric and other recitations of a theatrical character, that they lost caste, and became degraded to the rank of mere *ὑποκριταὶ* and *χορευταὶ*, Plat. Pol. ii. 373. Legg. ii. 658. The etymology of the term has been much controverted. Of the two schools of Rhapsodists we learn from Pausanias, (ix. 30.) that the Homeric accompanied their recitations on the lyre, and that

the Hesiodic simply held the *ῥάβδος*, but whether “as a badge of their profession,” as the author affirms, or from its supposed effect upon the imagination, admits of doubt; “Non enim casu factum est, quod lauri ramum pro sceptro vates accepit, ut opinabatur Wolfius, sed divino ille ramus spiritu implet eos qui manu tenent,” observes Götting on Hesiod. Theog. l. 30. “Ea enim erat lauri natura secundum Græcos, ut et canentes vaticinandi facultate impleret, et promptos ad audiendum animos inspiraret excipientibus.” Id. in Præf. p. xiii. Hence also it was worn, carried, and even eaten by prophets, and called *μαντικὸν φυτόν*. To a kindred origin Nitzsch (Hist. Hom. p. 139,) ascribes the practice of singing *σκόλια* at feasts to a branch of laurel or myrtle, the *εἰρησιῶναι* and *ικιτηρίαι* of suppliants; the sceptre or staff which Homer puts into the hands of his orators when addressing the assembled people, the *ῥάβδος* of Mercury, and the scytale of the Spartans. Hence the etymology of the term would appear to be correctly deduced from *ῥάβδος*, there being no greater dissimilarity between *ῥαβδαδῖς* and *ῥαψαδῖς* than between *βδάλλω* and *ψάλλω*, *βδίω* and *ψίω*. The expression *ῥαπτὰ ἔπη* of Pindar (Nem. ii. 1.), when viewed in connexion with the *κατὰ ῥάβδον ἔφρασιν* of the same poet, (Isth. 4. 66.), determines nothing in favour of the etymology from *ῥάπτειν*, and the alleged apocryphal origin and heterogeneous structure of the Homeric poems. But even admitting *ῥάπτειν* to be the true etymon, the expression might simply denote the continuous flow of the *ἔπος*, in contradistinction to lyric and dramatic poetry, which is interrupted by pauses and divisions; and hence from its antiquity, the term *ῥαψοδιῶν* appears to have been appro-

priated, when other kinds of poetry came into cultivation, to the epic as the most ancient species, and it is probably in this sense that Plato proleptically applies it to Homer, and that the Homeric poems have been designated ῥαψῳδίαι.

Ὅμηριδαι.] Whether the Homeridæ were a family or caste—like the Asclepiadæ in Cos, the Dædalidæ at Athens, and the Talthybiadæ at Sparta—as the author with Hermann (Pol. Antiq. p. 11. 6.) supposes, or simply a school devoted to the preservation and recital of the Homeric poems, is a question which does not admit of an easy solution; we may, however, not unreasonably conjecture, that the immediate descendants of the poet were the first to interest themselves in the preservation and transmission of his works, and that then as his fame extended, a regularly organized διδασκαλία was instituted, by which they were securely delivered down to the age of Pisistratus, when, if not before, as, in other parts of Greece at least, is extremely probable, they were in their existing order consigned to writing.

How far the διασκευασταὶ of Pisistratus, or those of a later age at Alexandria, may have tampered with the structure of the poems which they undertook to edit, can only be surmised from internal data, and the author's reasoning in defence of their general integrity will probably appear to most of his readers conclusive. That they did somewhat more than edit and revise, that they occasionally even interpolated and expunged, seems generally admitted. See on this subject, Wolf Prolegg. Herm. præf. in H. Hom. Heinrich. de diasceuastris Hom. Kil. 1807. Coleridge

on the Greek Classic Poets, p. 57. The authorities usually cited to prove that they were the composition of different authors, and that they owe their origin to the age of Pisistratus, have been notoriously misrepresented. The passage of Ælian, V. H. xiii. 14. on which so much stress has been laid by the French critics Rapin and Perault, simply avers that Pisistratus ἀπὸ φησι (published them), which the Lat. Vers. renders ‘confecit;’ the ambiguity of which, as Boileau (Reflex. sur Longin. iii. p. 197.) has shewn, may possibly have been the source of their delusion. As regards the possibility of their oral transmission without the aid of writing, on which Wolf has expressed himself so inconsistently, see, for a discussion of the question, Clinton, vol. i. Append. 372. and Heeren, Pol. Hist. of Gr. pp. 99—101. 2d edition. The Calmuck Dschangariade, which are said to exceed the Homeric poems in length, are preserved without the aid of writing among a people not unacquainted with the art.

Clinton maintains that they were composed, B. C. 962—927, that they were orally preserved for about two centuries, and that they were committed to writing, at least in Ionia and Æolis, as soon as written poetry came into use, viz. B. C. 776—700, between the times of *Arctinus* and *Archilochus*.

On note (1) p. 18.] The same characteristic influence of genius is indicated in the reply which Lucian represents Homer to have made, when asked why he began the Iliad with the rage of Achilles, viz. οὕτως ἐπιλθεῖν αὐτῷ μηδὲν ἐπιτηδεύσαντι. Ver. Hist. ii. §. 20. p. 280. Bip.

On p. 20.] The author reasserts and defends his opinion respecting the genuineness of the *Odyssey* in his *Encykl. der Phil.* p. 157—9. In answer to the hypothesis of Fr. A. Wolf, that the striking resemblance in point of expression which exists between them, may be accounted for on the ground of the *Iliad* being regarded as a sort of stereotype for the Epic style, he observes, that the spirit which breathes in both poems is the same, that the characters and incidents exhibit the same life, the same power of vivid delineation, which stamps them severally with the impress of a strongly defined individuality,—a talent which perhaps only three others have hitherto possessed, viz. Shakspeare, Walter Scott, and Goethe—a talent which cannot be cast into a mould, or acquired from others—a talent such as nature alone can impart, and of which she is exceedingly sparing; and that such a notion would tend to degrade the Greeks to a level with the Egyptians.

It is worthy of remark, that no suspicion of the spuriousness of the *Odyssey* appears to have been entertained before the age of the Alexandrian critics, and that of these, *Aristarchus*, by implication at least, assigns it undoubtingly to Homer.

On p. 31.] The *age* of Homer has been as fruitful a subject of controversy, as his individuality, and the genuineness of the poems ascribed to him. Three principal opinions have been held respecting it. See Clinton, i. 359, sqq. who adopts the date sanctioned by Aristotle, placing his birth at the time of the Ionic migration, B. C. 988, and Coleridge, p. 132, sqq.

ERRATA.

- Page 2. line 7. *for* Comedy *read* Comedians
 8. 15. *for* this *read* it
 10. *for* Cinædus Cecrops *read* Cinæthus
 Cercops
 29. note m. Payne, Knight *dele comma*
 26. *for* Melanippus Myrti *read* Melanip-
 pides Myrtis
 45. 20. *for* see *read* zu
 55. 5. *for* over *read* of the
 58. 9. *dele* †
 59. 2. *for* especially *read* indeed
 113. 1. *for* especially Archæology *read* Archæology
 generally
 165. (ak) *for* with Bein *read* with the sobriquet of
 236. note b. *for* Quint. xi. *read* Q. Inst. ii.
 244. line 11. *for* c. *read* a; *and add* the most celebrated of
 these was *M. Porcius Latro*
 275. 2. *for* on *read* zu

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